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THE

HISTORY OF MARYLAND,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN,
PHILANTHROPISTS, THEOLOGIANS, ETC.



Prepared for the Schools of Maryland.

WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

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1500
CITY OF WASHINGTON

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY E. H. BUTLER & CO.

1866.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by

E. H. BUTLER & CO.

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

STEREOTYPED BY L. JOHNSON & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
EARLY SETTLEMENTS—LORD BALTIMORE—GODYN—SIR GEORGE CALVERT— CECILIUS, SECOND LORD BALTIMORE—PRIVILEGES OF THE CHARTER.....	7

CHAPTER II.

LEONARD CALVERT—FATHER WHITE—GEORGE CALVERT—ST. CLEMENT'S ISLAND—EMPEROR OF PISCATAWAY—ST. MARY'S—INDIANS—CHAPEL AT ST. MARY'S	12
--	----

CHAPTER III.

PATENT TO SIR EDMUND PLOWDEN—NEW ALBION—KING'S MESSAGE— SETTLERS OF ST. MARY'S—KENT ISLAND—FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEM- BLY—FIGHT ON POCOMOKE RIVER—GOVERNOR CALVERT—LORD BALTI- MORE'S CONDITIONS OF PLANTATION—EXTENT OF SETTLEMENTS.....	16
--	----

CHAPTER IV.

COLONEL CLAIBORNE—COMMANDS TO LORD BALTIMORE—LORD BALTIMORE ORGANIZES HIS GOVERNMENT—ST. GEORGE'S—THE ASSEMBLY—THE VETO —THE RIGHT OF TITLE IN KENT ISLAND DECLARED TO BE IN LORD BALTIMORE—RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES—POPULATION OF ST. MARY'S.....	21
---	----

CHAPTER V.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY—LORD BALTIMORE—MISSIONS OF MATTA- PONY, ETC.—ST. MARY'S AND ST. GEORGE'S—COLONEL CLAIBORNE AP- POINTED TREASURER—THE GOVERNOR—THE INDIANS—GOVERNOR CAL- VERT—CAPTAIN INGLE—GOVERNOR CALVERT REGAINS ST. MARY'S AND REDUCES KENT ISLAND.....	25
---	----

CHAPTER VI.

PAGE

COLONEL WILLIAM STONE APPOINTED LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—TOLERATION ACT—PROVIDENCE SETTLEMENT—ROBERT BROOKE, ESQ.—COMMISSIONERS SENT BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE—TREATY WITH INDIANS—BROOKE'S DISMISSAL—CALVERT COUNTY—SEIZURE OF PUBLIC RECORDS—BATTLE AT PROVIDENCE—JOSIAS FENDALL APPOINTED LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR...	29
--	----

CHAPTER VII.

RESTORATION OF THE PROVINCE TO LORD BALTIMORE—ST. MARY'S COUNTY—QUAKERS—ACTION OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—DISMISSAL OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FENDALL—PHILIP CALVERT LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—SETTLEMENTS OF THE EASTERN SHORE—CORNWALLIS—SOMERSET COUNTY—NATURALIZATION ACT—CURIOUS PROCEEDING IN THE ASSEMBLY—WITCHCRAFT.....	35
---	----

CHAPTER VIII.

DEATH OF CECILIUS, SECOND LORD BALTIMORE—HIS SUCCESSORS—POPULATION IN 1677—COMPLAINT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON—LORD BALTIMORE'S REPLY—SINGULAR OCCURRENCE IN THE ASSEMBLY—KING'S ORDERS—MORALS—POPULATION—PRINTING-PRESS	40
--	----

CHAPTER IX.

PROTESTANT REVOLUTION — ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST LORD BALTIMORE — WILLIAM AND MARY — GOVERNOR COPLEY — JACOBITES — CATTLE PESTILENCE — POST BETWEEN THE POTOMAC AND PHILADELPHIA — CONVERSION OF THE INDIANS — KING'S LIBRARY — KING'S COMMANDS REGARDING GAME, ETC.....	43
---	----

CHAPTER X.

MINERAL SPRING—CHARLOTTE HALL—STATE-HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—REV. DR. BRAY—KING'S ORDER, AND REPLY OF THE UPPER HOUSE—TOLERATION LAW—GERMAN EMIGRANTS—DEATH OF CHARLES, LORD BALTIMORE—POPULATION.....	48
---	----

CHAPTER XI.

CHARLES, LORD BALTIMORE—GOVERNOR HART—CLAIMS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS — ANNAPOLIS — MARKET-HOUSE—ARRIVAL OF SCOTCH PRISONERS—BALTIMORE—PENNSYLVANIA BORDER DIFFICULTIES—SURVEY BY MASON AND DIXON	53
---	----

CHAPTER XII.

PAGE

GREAT REBELLION SUPPRESSED—REJOICINGS THEREAT—MARYLAND GAZETTE—COMMERCE—IRON—DEATH OF CHARLES, LORD BALTIMORE—POPULATION—LORD FAIRFAX—BOUNDARY QUESTION—MARYLAND FRONTIER—MASSACRE BY THE INDIANS.....	59
--	----

CHAPTER XIII.

MEMORIAL TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES—FORT FREDERICK—FORT DUQUESNE CAPTURED—TAXATION—STONE WINDMILL—CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY A FIRE IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS—THE STAMP ACT—NEW STATE-HOUSE—ANNAPOLIS—GOVERNMENT HOUSE.....	64
---	----

CHAPTER XIV.

DEATH OF THE LAST LORD BALTIMORE—FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH—POPULATION IN 1774—BURNING OF A CARGO OF TEA—ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING—APPROACHING HOSTILITIES—FIFTH CONVENTION—THE DECLARATION OF THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND—SIXTH CONVENTION—SEVENTH CONVENTION—EIGHTH CONVENTION—NINTH CONVENTION—CHARLES CARROLL—POPULATION	71
---	----

CHAPTER XV.

BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND—ATTACK ON BALTIMORE—REPULSE OF THE ENEMY—MARYLAND TROOPS—STATE CONSTITUTION—INSURRECTION—DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF INDEPENDENCE—LA FAYETTE—POPULATION IN 1782—PEACE—UNITED STATES CONGRESS AT ANNAPOLIS—RESIGNATION OF WASHINGTON—THE MARYLAND LINE.....	79
---	----

CHAPTER XVI.

TENDER OF ANNAPOLIS AS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—GENERAL WILLIAM SMALLWOOD—ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—COLONEL JOHN EAGER HOWARD—PARTY POLITICS—GOVERNORS FROM 1798 TO 1812—WAR DECLARED AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN—DESTRUCTION OF FRENCH-TOWN AND OTHER PLACES—DEFEAT OF THE AMERICAN FORCES AT WASHINGTON—ATTACK ON BALTIMORE—DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE BRITISH FORCES—FRANCIS S. KEY—PEACE.....	90
---	----

CHAPTER XVII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL COMPANY—AFRICAN COLONIZATION—AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION—NORTHEAST BOUNDARY CORNER-STONE—REVISING THE STATE CONSTITUTION—THE GREAT REBELLION—INVASION BY THE SOUTHERN ARMIES—BATTLES—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS—INVASION—RANSOM OF FREDERICK—GOVERNOR SWANN.....	99
--	----

CHAPTER XVIII.

PAGE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—ROMAN CATHOLICS—LUTHERANS—PURITANS—QUAKERS—PRESBYTERIANS.....	106
---	-----

CHAPTER XIX.

FIRST ACT OF THE ASSEMBLY TOUCHING SCHOOLS—ACT FOR THE SUPPORT OF FREE SCHOOLS—KING WILLIAM'S FREE SCHOOL—LIBRARIES—PUBLIC ACADEMIES—CHARITY SCHOOL—COLLEGES—WASHINGTON COLLEGE—ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE—UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION—STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.....	109
--	-----

BIOGRAPHICAL.

I. EMINENT STATESMEN :

CHARLES CARROLL.....	118
SAMUEL CHASE.....	120
WILLIAM PACA.....	121
THOMAS STONE.....	122
WILLIAM PINKNEY.....	123
WILLIAM WIRT.....	125
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.....	128
ROGER BROOKE TANEY.....	134
HENRY WINTER DAVIS.....	136

II. MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES :

JOHN EAGER HOWARD.....	140
SAMUEL RINGGOLD.....	142
JOSHUA BARNEY.....	143
JOHN RODGERS.....	144

III. EMINENT THEOLOGIANs :

JOHN CARROLL.....	145
THOMAS JOHN CLAGGETT.....	147

IV. EMINENT PHILANTHROPISTS :

MOSES SHEPPARD.....	151
JOHN McDONOGH.....	155

V. ARTISTS :

CHARLES WILSON PEALE.....	158
---------------------------	-----

VI. CITIZENS OF MARYLAND WHO HAVE BEEN JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT. AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.....	160
---	-----

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.....	161
---------------------------------	-----

colonized there as excepted, and became a source of future difficulties.

11. This charter made all English emigrants English subjects, with all the rights and privileges of such. It gave them, also, together with Lord Baltimore, authority to make all needful local or provincial laws, without reference to the king or parliament, not conflicting with English law, and provided that no interpretation of the charter should be made by which God's holy rites of worship and the true Christian religion should in any wise suffer change, prejudice, or diminution. All churches to be built were to be consecrated according to the laws of England. Nor was there to be any taxation by the king.

did it include? 11. What did this charter make all English emigrants?

CHAPTER II.

Leonard Calvert—Father White—George Calvert—St. Clement's Island—Emperor of Piscataway—St. Mary's—Indians—Chapel at St. Mary's.

1. AFTER a series of delays, in March, 1634,
1634. Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Baltimore, with about two hundred colonists, arrived in the Potomac River. These emigrants, all English, consisted, on embarking, of seventeen "gentlemen," whose names are given, and their servants, with two Jesuit priests and their two temporal coadjutors.

2. On their way over, as Father White, one of
1633. these priests, relates, no one was attacked with any sickness till Christmas day, when they were in the West Indies. That the day might be more joyfully celebrated, the wine flowed freely. Some who drank immoderately—about thirty—were seized with a fever; and not long after, twelve of them died, of whom two were Catholics, much lamented. These two were of the "gentlemen" named. This may show us that

1. What of Leonard Calvert? How many emigrants? 2. What is said of them by Father White? 3. What of the

a portion of the emigrants were not Roman Catholics.

3. Before reaching the Potomac, the emigrant ships touched at Jamestown. There, George Calvert, another brother of Lord Baltimore, and one of the seventeen "gentlemen," remained and settled, leaving only fourteen of that class to proceed on their voyage.

4. While at Jamestown, Governor Calvert signified to Secretary Claiborne that he was now a member of the Maryland plantation, and must relinquish all relation with and dependence on the Virginia colony,—knowing, at the same time, that his residence was in Jamestown, that his official connections were there, and that his plantation, Kent Island, was neither uncultivated nor partly inhabited by savages, and, consequently, not within Lord Baltimore's grant. The Secretary laid the demand before the Virginia Council, by whom it was promptly rejected.

5. Having left Virginia, after landing on St. Clement's Island, in the Potomac, on the 25th of March, 1634, the emigrants soon found that they had not come to a land which was uninhabited, but that within the limits of their patent there were more than twenty Indian tribes, having, it was said, one thousand bowmen.

emigrant ships? 4. What occurred while at Jamestown? What became of the demand? 5. What was ascertained by

6. On finding that many of the kings of these tribes were subject to the Emperor of Piscataway,



INDIAN.

Governor Calvert thought it best to visit him. He therefore sailed up the Potomac to that town, which is eighty miles or more from the bay, a little above, but nearly opposite to Mount Vernon. Apprized of his coming, the Emperor had collected five hundred

of his warriors to oppose him. After an interview with the Governor, however, the Emperor was so far conciliated, that he said he would neither bid Calvert go nor bid him stay.

7. Returning, the Governor went down the Po-

the emigrants after landing on St. Clement's Island? 6. What of the tribes? Where did Governor Calvert now sail? How did he meet the Emperor of Piscataway? 7. Where did

tomac till he came to a river some twelve miles from the bay, which he named St. George's,—now called St. Mary's. Up this river he sailed a short distance to a place which is called St. Mary's. Here was an Indian tribe, whose land he purchased, for which he paid them in axes, hatchets, hoes, and cloth. The tract thus purchased was about one hundred and fifty thousand acres, and was named "Augusta Carolana."

8. The natives readily gave their consent for the emigrants to occupy one part of their town, reserving the other for the present to themselves. The strangers thus obtained at once houses, gardens, and fields for their use. At the same time, the Indian men hunted deer and turkeys for them, and the women taught them how to make hominy and hoe-cake of their corn.

9. Of one of the Indian huts the priests made a chapel. This was the first place of worship in ST. MARY'S,—though not in Maryland; for at Kent Island there had been a church for four or five years, in which had officiated more than one Church-of-England minister.

the Governor then go? What of an Indian tribe? What was the purchase named? 8. What did the natives then do? What did the emigrants at once obtain? 9. What of one of the Indian huts?

CHAPTER III.

Patent to Sir Edmund Plowden—New Albion—King's Message—Settlers of St. Mary's—Kent Island—First Legislative Assembly—Fight on Pocomoke River—Governor Calvert—Lord Baltimore's Condition of Plantation—Extent of Settlements.

1. ON the 21st of June, 1634, the king gave
1634. a patent to Sir Edmund Plowden of a territory which materially interfered with the one which had been given to Lord Baltimore. It embraced the country north of a line running west from Cape May to the Potomac, and included, as then supposed, the upper part of Kent Island, all of Maryland from near Annapolis northward, half of Delaware, and part of Pennsylvania.

2. This was the third grant that the king had made of the same territory. It was named New Albion, and Sir Edmund was constituted its Earl Palatine. He is said to have located his colony not far from Cape May. But he and his colonists were early cut off by the Indians; and we hear little afterwards of New Albion.

3. On the 23d of July the king sent word to

1. What of Sir Edmund Plowden? What did his patent embrace? 2. What further of this grant? 3. What occurred

the Governor and Council of Virginia that it was not intended that Lord Baltimore's charter should be any invasion of their chartered rights; their occupancy of Kent Island was clearly under those rights, and their refusal to yield to Lord Baltimore's claim was sustained by him.

4. This decision the king communicated to Lord Baltimore, telling him that it was contrary to justice and his true intent to dispossess Claiborne and his colony of their lands and island. In the following September, nevertheless, Lord Baltimore sent his Governor instructions that if Claiborne would not submit to his government he should be seized and punished.

5. The settlers at St. Mary's soon found that the place was very unhealthy. As the narrative states, they were taken with a disease somewhat like an ague,—which they called a *seasoning*,—of which many died for want of proper care and through their own ill conduct.

6. At the same time, Kent Island suffered much from the Susquehanna Indians from the north, and the Wicomeses on the south, though they were enemies to each other. Three of the islanders were killed, and more than one battle with these Indians was fought.

on the 23d of July, 1634? 4. What of this decision? What did Lord Baltimore do? 5. What of St. Mary's? 6. What

7. In February, 1635, it is said that there was held the first legislative assembly of the free-men of the province. They showed that they felt called to legislate for themselves, and actually did so. But every act which was then passed, Lord Baltimore vetoed; and all that had been done came to nothing.

8. In April of this year, being in want of provisions, the Kent Islanders sent two boats down the bay, some sixty miles, to the Pocomoke River, to trade with the Indians for corn. But



GOVERNOR CALVERT.

they were pursued by a boat from St. Mary's, when a fight occurred, in which one of the St. Mary's men and three of the Kent Islanders were killed, and the boats and crews of the latter were captured.

9. Governor Calvert then sent to the Governor of Virginia to reclaim Claiborne,—whose tenants the Kent Islanders were,—as a criminal against the laws of Maryland, when not

of Kent Island? 7. What of the first legislative assembly? 8. What took place in April in consequence of the want of provisions? 9. What did Governor Calvert do?

one act of the Assembly had been confirmed, and, consequently, there were no laws of Maryland. The Governor of Virginia had been deposed by the Council and sent to England: so that Captain Claiborne, being the highest officer left in the colony, was not to be reached by the Maryland Governor.

10. Lord Baltimore's "conditions of plantation," so called, issued by him this year, assigned to every emigrant from England, bringing in five men, one thousand acres of land, with manorial privileges,—subject to an annual quit-rent of twenty shillings; if he brought in a less number, he should have assigned to him one hundred acres for himself, one hundred for each servant, and if he had a wife and children, one hundred for his wife, and fifty for each child under sixteen years of age, subject to an annual quit-rent of two shillings for every hundred acres. 1635.

11. As inducements to emigration, Lord Baltimore said that the soil was exceedingly rich, and he estimated that each man's labor would bring him forty-nine pounds sterling per annum, while his expenses would be only twenty pounds; besides which, the planter might be enriched by traffic and commerce.

10. What new conditions did Lord Baltimore issue? 11. What further inducements did Lord Baltimore offer to emi-

12. The settlements extending south of St. Mary's very soon reached the creeks and streams in that direction. One of these was called Trinity Creek. It was six miles from St. Mary's, and on its banks was Trinity Church, the first place of Protestant worship on the Western Shore. Afterwards it was removed to St. Mary's; and the church there still bears the name of Trinity.

13. In 1636, St. Mary's town had fifty or sixty houses. That its growth was not more rapid, 1636. may be accounted for by stating that the planters resided on their plantations, many of which had good landing-places, where their produce was laded and the goods received in return were unladed. Each plantation, in fact, was a little town. Instead of cash rents, Lord Baltimore now substituted grain, making seventy pounds of wheat equal to twelve and a half pence.

grants? 12. How far did the settlements extend? 13. What of St. Mary's in 1636? What did Lord Baltimore now substitute for cash rents?

CHAPTER IV.

Colonel Claiborne—Commands to Lord Baltimore—Lord Baltimore organizes his Government—St. George's—The Assembly—The Veto—The Right of Title in Kent Island declared to be in Lord Baltimore—Religious Difficulties—Population of St. Mary's.

1. IN 1637, Colonel Claiborne (so he was now called) went to England; and with him the Rev. Richard James, who had been the ^{1637.} Church-of-England minister at Kent Island. On the colonel's gaining access to the king, Lord Baltimore was commanded by the royal authority to molest the Kent Islanders no further, and enjoined that they should be safe in their persons and goods.

2. During this year Lord Baltimore reorganized his government, and added to his Governor's Council John Lewger, Esq., whom he made Secretary of State, also, and Keeper of Records and Receiver of Rents. Lewger arrived on the 28th of December; and from this period date the regular records of the province.

1. What of Colonel Claiborne in 1637? 2. When did Lord Baltimore reorganize his government? When did the regular records of the province begin? 3. What of the first record?

3. Almost the first record is under date of December 31,—that Kent Island had in some measure been reduced to the obedience of Lord Baltimore. Warrants were issued against eleven of the Kent Islanders. Arms against them had failed, and legal measures were now resorted to. But for the time-being these also failed. Such was the regard paid to the king's order by his lordship.

4. On the 4th of January, 1638, a new hundred, named St. George's, was erected on the west side of St. George's River. This was a Protestant hundred; and in it was erected a Protestant church at Poplar Hill, where one still stands. Of the seventeen gentlemen who embarked for the province in 1633, twelve at this date were either dead or had left the colony. One of the remaining five died in the following July.

5. On the 25th of January the freemen of the province met in assembly again, at the Governor's summons. Those who could not be present in person acted by proxy. Some of these "freemen" had been brought over as indented servants, but had served out their time and become landholders. Of this class some became leading citizens in the colony.

6. To this Assembly Lord Baltimore had sent

What of warrants, arms, &c.? 4. What of St. George's? What further is said of this settlement? 5. What of the meeting of the Assembly? 6. What did Lord Baltimore send

a code of laws to be passed. But they were rejected by a large majority. Some, however, were selected, and, with alterations, were passed. Meanwhile, Governor Calvert, having gathered a sufficient force, sailed up to Kent Island and reduced it to Lord Baltimore's obedience. Colonel Claiborne had not returned from England.

7. At an adjourned meeting of the Assembly, Claiborne's property in Kent Island was confiscated to Lord Baltimore's use, and his commander in the battle on the Pocomoke in 1635 was condemned for murder, and was subsequently executed. All this was clearly contrary to the king's injunction, and done as clearly under an *ex post facto* law. In due time came Lord Baltimore's veto to every act passed by the Assembly, save those touching Claiborne and his commander. The province had still no statute or provincial laws.

8. On the 4th of April it was decided by the Privy Council in England, notwithstanding all that the king had ordered, and notwithstanding the express words of the charter, that the title to Kent Island was in Lord Baltimore, it being within the bounds of his province. Claiborne, therefore, for the present, gave up the contest; but it was not yet ended, as we shall see.

to this Assembly? What did Governor Calvert do? 7. What was done at an adjourned meeting of the Assembly? What is said of this action? What of the veto? 8. What was

9. Early in July a difficulty occurred in St. Mary's between some Protestants and Roman Catholics; and the result was that the leading Roman Catholic was censured, and fined five hundred pounds of tobacco, because his act was in violation of the Governor's proclamation prohibiting unreasonable disputations and offensive speeches about religion.

10. These disputes had before this been carried to such an extent as to call forth that proclamation; and now fines were resorted to. Father White states that there were frequent causes of discord; and the court records show that more than one-fifth of the people were at law with each other.

11. The population of St. Mary's was now about three hundred, and that of Kent Island about two hundred. One of the priests and a coadjutor died this year, while the other priests did not escape what Father White calls the prevailing sickness. More than one-half, indeed, of the St. Mary's colonists must have suffered from its attacks, and two of the remaining "gentlemen" who came over in 1634 died this year.

decided on the 4th of April by the Privy Council. difficulty occurred in July? 10. What of Father White? 11. Population of St. Mary's and of Kent Island. of the prevailing sickness?

CHAPTER V.

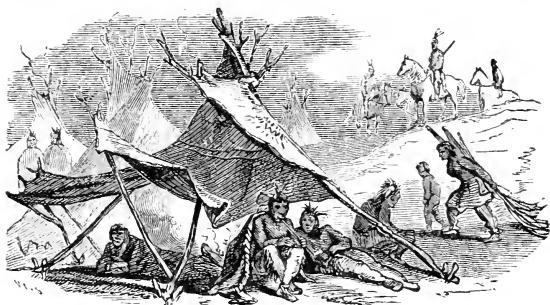
Meeting of the Assembly—Lord Baltimore—Missions of Mattapony, etc.—St. Mary's and St. George's—Colonel Claiborne appointed Treasurer—The Governor—The Indians—Governor Calvert—Captain Ingle—Governor Calvert regains St. Mary's and reduces Kent Island.

1. IN February, 1639, an Assembly was convoked. It consisted of the Governor and Council, deputies appointed by the freemen, and those whom the Governor summoned individually. 1639.

2. Lord Baltimore now receded from his claim of proposing all the laws to be passed, and conceded that privilege to the Assembly ; but he reserved to himself the confirmation or rejection of them. The acts of the last Assembly which had been vetoed were again passed, as well as a number of others. Some of them show that all harmony between the Indians and the colonists was at an end. Symptoms of discontent had been manifested by all the tribes of the Potomac, and an expedition against the Susquehannas was provided for by the Assembly.

1. What of the Assembly in 1639? 2. What did Lord Baltimore now do? Of the Acts of the Assembly? 3. Of

3. The priests, at this date, had missions at Mattapony, on the Patuxent, at Piscataway, on



AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

the Potomac, on Kent Island, and at St. Mary's. But the mission at Piscataway was recalled, and the Governor forbade the priests to receive any donations of land from the Indians, ordering, at the same time, that what had been already given should be restored to Lord Baltimore.

4. Other hundreds besides St. Mary's and St. George's had been established before this, and now another, called St. Clement's, was made, some twenty miles higher up the Potomac. In this hundred was at once erected a third Protestant church in St. Mary's, and there one stands to this day.

5. In 1639, Colonel Claiborne had returned

missions? 4. What new hundred? 5. Of Colonel Clai-

from England; and he now made a demand on Governor Calvert for the recovery of his debts, as also for his cattle and other property on Kent Island, but was coolly informed that all had been confiscated to the use of Lord Baltimore.

6. In 1641 the Indians appear to have become permanently fixed in their discontent at the intrusion of the colonists, and gave much 1641. trouble, greatly annoying the frontier settlements on both sides of the bay.

7. In 1642, Colonel Claiborne was appointed King's Treasurer in Virginia for life. This 1642. appointment shows him to have been on the king's side in the contest between the king and the Parliament. Lord Baltimore, however, stood neuter, and was not allowed to leave the kingdom, even to come over to his province.

8. In the General Assembly of 1642, the first thing done was to take away from the Governor the power of adjournment and to keep it in the hands of the Assembly: so strong had the people's influence become. Nor was even the control of the expedition against the Indians left, as had hitherto been the case, to the Governor and Council, but it was given by the Assembly to a leader of their own appointing.

borne? 6. Indians? 7. What further of Colonel Claiborne? Of Lord Baltimore? 8. What did the General Assembly do?

9. The Indians had already invaded the homes of the colonists, and such was the state of affairs that no one able to bear arms was permitted to go any distance from home without them. So great was the alarm that on the 28th of August the Governor issued his proclamation for the inhabitants to take shelter in their block-houses.

10. Early in 1643, Governor Calvert paid a visit to England, and was absent till September of the following year. Towards the end of 1644, Colonel Claiborne, by means of a naval and military force, regained possession of Kent Island, after having been dispossessed of it for five years. Governor Calvert very soon sent an expedition against it, which, however, was not successful.

11. In the spring of 1645, Captain Ingle, with an armed vessel, by direction, it is said, of Parliament, took St. Mary's by surprise. Governor Calvert fled to Virginia, and the priests and almost all the Roman Catholics were banished from the province. Its government was now in the hands of the Protestants.

12. After nearly two years, towards the end of 1646, Governor Calvert, having obtained a body of soldiers in Virginia, and being

assisted by a few loyal friends, returned, and regained possession of St. Mary's. By the following April he had reduced Kent Island under his government, and defeated the Eastern Shore Indians in a great battle.

13. On the 9th of June, 1647, Governor Calvert died, leaving alive but a single one of the original seventeen gentlemen who had embarked with him for Maryland in 1633. A temporary Governor succeeded him. 1647.

CHAPTER VI.

Colonel William Stone appointed Lieutenant-Governor—Toleration Act—Providence Settlement—Robert Brooke, Esq.—Commissioners sent by the Council of State—Treaty with Indians—Brooke's Dismissal—Calvert County—Seizure of Public Records.—Battle at Providence—Josias Fendall appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

1. ON the 17th of August, 1648, Lord Baltimore appointed Colonel William Stone his Lieutenant-Governor. Stone was from Northampton county, Virginia, and was a Protestant. He was appointed on condition of bringing 1648.

Ingle? 12. What occurred two years after? 13. When did Governor Calvert die? How many of the seventeen gentlemen now remained alive?

1. What of Colonel Stone? Where was Colonel Stone

into the province five hundred colonists of British or Irish descent; and his oath of office required him not to trouble, molest, or discountenance any one professing to believe in Jesus Christ, and, *in particular*, no Roman Catholic.

2. In the Assembly of the following year, 1649, the celebrated Toleration Act, so called, was passed. Great pains have been taken to make it appear that this act emanated from Lord Baltimore. But in his commission to Governor Stone we are shown, in his own words, that it was proposed to him.

3. Of the five hundred colonists engaged to be brought in by Governor Stone, about one hundred Protestants, known as Puritans, came from Virginia. These settled on the Severn River, near and around where Annapolis now is. They called the place Providence. The rest came in mainly from Virginia also, and from England. They were mostly, if not entirely, of the Church of England, and settled on the bay and its tributaries south of the Severn down to the Patuxent. They very early had churches near St. Leonard's Creek, at Herring Creek, and near South River. This region was called Anne Arundel county.

4. On the 20th of September, Robert Brooke,

from? On what conditions was he appointed? 2. What of the Toleration Act? 3. Of the five hundred colonists brought in? Where had they churches? 4. What of Robert

Esq., in England, received a commission from Lord Baltimore to be one of the Council in Maryland, and the commander of a county 1649. to be created for him, called Charles county, which was to embrace the territory south and southwest of the Patuxent, from the bay up that river as far as where Benedict now is.

5. Brooke came over with his colonists in the following year. They were all of the Church of England; and with them came the first 1650. minister of that Church who settled on the Western Shore. Their church was not far below Benedict, near the Patuxent.

6. In September, 1651, the government of England being in the hands of the Parliament, its "Council of State" sent over commissioners to receive the allegiance of Virginia and Maryland; and among these commissioners was named Colonel Claiborne. 1651.

7. In March of the following year two of the Commissioners came to Maryland, and, Governor Stone declining to act under their 1652. authority, the government was placed in the hands of a Council, of which Mr. Brooke was made president. Maryland thus a second time fell under the government of the Protestants, and

Brooke, Esq.? 5. Of his colonists? 6. What did the Parliament do? 7. What took place in 1652? Under whose

Colonel Claiborne again came into possession of Kent Island.

8. In July, 1652, the Susquehanna Indians, by treaty, gave up to the province all their territory on the west side of the bay from the Patuxent River to the Susquehanna, and all on the east side from the Choptank River to the North-East Branch near the Susquehanna. This territory includes the present Talbot, Queen Anne, Kent, Howard, Carroll, Baltimore, and Harford counties, with the greater part of Cecil county. Below the Choptank, however, the Indians kept up hostilities during this and the following year.

9. In June, 1653, Governor Stone agreed to act under the authority of the Commissioners, and was reinstated in office. Mr. Brooke, however, was dismissed by Lord Baltimore from his Council, and, by his lordship's instructions, Governor Stone reassumed the government under him. There were now two governments in the province,—one in St. Mary's, under Lord Baltimore, the other in Anne Arundel, under the Commissioners.

10. On the 3d of July, Governor Stone united

government did Maryland fall for a second time? 8. What of a treaty with the Indians? What territory was secured? 9. Of Governor Stone? Mr. Brooke? Of two governments? 10. What of Governor Stone? What of

Mr. Brooke's Charles county with the lower part of Anne Arundel, forming a new county which was named Calvert. In October the Commissioners called an Assembly, excluding the Roman Catholics and all who had borne arms against the Parliament. At this Assembly, which met in Anne Arundel, the name of Providence was given to Anne Arundel county, and the new county of Calvert was called Patuxent.

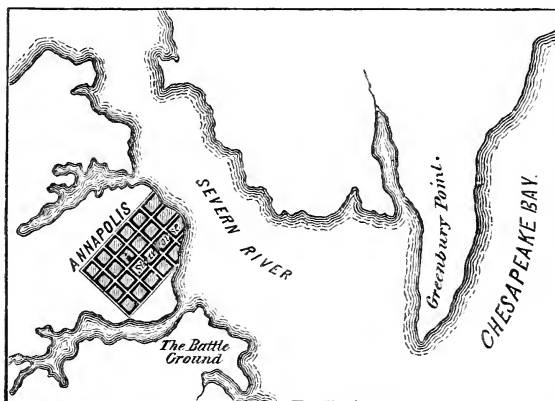
11. Instigated by Lord Baltimore, Governor Stone sought to bring Providence and Patuxent counties under his own jurisdiction. ^{1655.} In March, 1655, with a military force of about two hundred men gathered in St. Mary's, he marched to Patuxent, seized the public records of the province, and then proceeded to Providence.

12. There a battle took place with the Providence men, on the neck of land southeast of where the State-house now is, in which Governor Stone was defeated, with the loss of fifty men killed and wounded, and the rest taken prisoners. Thus ended the St. Mary's expedition, and, for the time-being, Lord Baltimore's government in the province.

13. Lord Baltimore himself, however, did not

Anne Arundel county? 11. What did Governor Stone do? Where did he march? 12. What of a battle? The result?

so readily give up. On the 10th of July, 1656, he appointed Josias Fendall, Esq., his Lieutenant-Governor. The government at



MAP OF THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Providence at once arrested Fendall and threw him into prison ; but he was soon after released, upon his promise, under oath, not to disturb the existing government.

13. What did Lord Baltimore then do ? Who was arrested ? What of Fendall's release ?

CHAPTER VII.

Restoration of the Province to Lord Baltimore—St. Mary's County—Quakers—Action of the Lower House of Assembly—Dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Fendall—Philip Calvert Lieutenant-Governor—Settlements of the Eastern Shore—Cornwallis—Somerset County—Naturalization Act—Curious Proceeding in the Assembly—Witchcraft.

1. AFTER much negotiation in England between Lord Baltimore and the Commissioners' agents, the government of the province ^{1657.} was restored to his lordship, under an agreement entered into on the 30th of November, 1657, and on the 24th of March following ^{1658.} it was formally surrendered to Governor Fendall.

2. Just previous to the last date, St. Mary's county was divided, and the northern part of it, from the intersection of the Wicomico River with the Potomac northward, was called Charles county; and a few months after the name of Providence was changed back to Arundel county, and that of Patuxent to Calvert county.

3. In July the case of the Quakers came up. They alleged that they were governed by God's

1. What negotiations were entered into? When was the government surrendered by Governor Fendall? 2. What of St. Mary's county? Of Providence? 3. Of the Quakers?

law and the light within, and not by man's. In carrying out these principles, it was charged, they disturbed the government. They were all, therefore, ordered to leave the province before the 5th of the following month, under penalty of being treated as rebels and traitors.

4. In August, 1659, the Quakers having paid no attention to the decree of 1658, they were ordered to be banished, and it was directed that if found in the province again they should be whipped thirty lashes at every constable's till they were out of it; no person was permitted to harbor or conceal them, upon pain of a fine of five hundred pounds of tobacco. This decree, like the former, proved of no effect; and, though some of the Quakers were imprisoned, the sect greatly increased both in numbers and wealth.

5. In the year 1660, on the General Assembly's being convened, the Lower House declared itself to be the Assembly and highest court of judicature, without dependence on any other power. This set aside the authority of Lord Baltimore, and struck away the Upper House. In obedience "to the will of the people," Governor Fendall and two of the Council gave in their

What did they allege? What were they ordered to do? 4. Did they obey the order? What further order was issued to compel obedience? 5. What did the Lower House of

adherence and took their seats in the Lower House. The Governor then became its president, and accepted a commission from the Assembly, resigning his commission from Lord Baltimore.

6. This in due time coming to the ears of Lord Baltimore, on the 24th of June he dismissed Fendall, and appointed his brother, Philip Calvert, Lieutenant-Governor. Two months after this, he ordered Calvert to arrest Fendall, and on no account to pardon him. "This," said he, "is a positive declaration." But the people were too much in the ascendant: the order could not be executed, and, on his submission, Fendall was pardoned, part of his estate, however, being confiscated. The other leaders were similarly favored.

7. In 1661 settlements were made in the lower parts of the Eastern Shore, from the adjoining country in Virginia. These settlers were ^{1661.} of the Church of England. A few years afterwards they were joined by a considerable number of Presbyterians, emigrants from Scotland; and here, indeed, was the cradle of Presbyterianism in the United States. During this and the three

Assembly declare? How did this affect Lord Baltimore? Of Governor Fendall? 6. What did Lord Baltimore do next? Whom did he appoint Lieutenant-Governor? What did he order Philip Calvert to do? What resulted? 7. What settlements in 1661? Describe the settlers. 8. Who

following years the Indians continued their depredations.

8. In 1662, Philip Calvert was succeeded in the government by Lord Baltimore's son
1662. Charles. In the year following, Cornwallis, the only remaining one of the seventeen gentlemen who had embarked for Maryland from England in 1633, went back to his native country. The population of the province was now nearly sixteen thousand.

9. In 1666 the settlements on the Eastern
1666. Shore near Virginia were erected into a county, which was named Somerset, in honor of his lordship's sister, Lady Mary Somerset. In the commission given to the magistrates appointed for this county, they were directed, under oath, to inquire, among other things, respecting witchcrafts, enchantments, sorceries, and magic arts.

10. As showing not only the influx of immigrants, but also the various nationalities of which the population of the province was composed, other than those of English or Irish descent, it may be here stated that in this year there were naturalized, and, by acts of Assembly, made citizens, persons from France, Bohemia, and Spain, and, subsequently, from Holland, Italy, and other

succeeded Philip Calvert? What of the last of the seventeen gentlemen? 9. What settlements on the Eastern Shore in 1666? 10. What of naturalization of citizens? 11. What cu-

countries. This act of 1666 was the first act of the kind passed by any American legislative body.

11. A curious proceeding of the General Assembly may be here noted. On the 1st of May, 1666, a member was presented by the Lower to the Upper House, charged with having disturbed the whole House, by calling them papists, rogues, pitiful rogues, puppies, &c. By order of the Upper House, he was brought before it by the sheriff; whereupon he said that he remembered none of the words alleged, but that he was in drink. The Upper House adjudged the answer altogether unsatisfactory, and that no person of full age should take advantage by drunkenness in such a case. It was therefore ordered that he be tied to the apple-tree before the House of Assembly, be there publicly whipped upon the bare back thirty-nine lashes, and be then brought into both Houses of Assembly to ask their forgiveness.

12. John Connor, it is recorded, in 1674, had been convicted and condemned for witchcraft, 1674. conjuration, sorcery, or enchantment. The Lower House petitioned for his reprieve, which was granted, with this proviso, that the sheriff carry him to the gallows, and, the rope being round his neck, it there be made known to him how

rious proceeding in the Assembly? What judgment was passed upon the offender? 12. What of John Connor and witchcraft?

much he was beholden to the Lower House for their intercession. This is the only case of prosecution for these crimes met with in the Maryland journals of legislation.

CHAPTER VIII.

Death of Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore—His Successors—Population in 1677—Complaint of the Bishop of London—Lord Baltimore's Reply—Singular Occurrence in the Assembly—King's Orders—Morals—Population—Printing-Press.

1. ON the 3d of November, 1675, Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, died, aged about seventy, and his son, Charles Calvert, who for the last thirteen years had been Governor of this province, succeeded to his titles and estates. He continued to reside in Maryland as its Governor—except during a visit to England in 1677—for eleven years. The population now is stated to have reached twenty thousand.

2. On the 7th of July, 1677, the Bishop of London, in a memorial to the Privy Council, stated that in Maryland there was no settled maintenance for ministers, the want whereof, said

1. When did Cecilius, the second Lord Baltimore, die? Who succeeded him? 2. What of the Bishop of London?

he, occasioned a total absence in many places of ministers and divine worship, except those of the Roman belief, who were held to amount to not more than one in a hundred of the people.

3. Lord Baltimore, then in England, was summoned to answer the complaint; and he replied to it, that the Presbyterians, Independents, and Quakers constituted three-fourths of the population, and that there were four Church-of-England ministers who had a decent subsistence.

4. In the session of the Assembly of November, 1682, the following circumstance occurred, which may give us some idea of the temper and the customs of the times. The Lower House refused to receive messages from the Upper by its members having their swords on. The Upper House then voted that no one from the Lower should come in with a message without taking off his hat. This was aimed at some Quakers. The controversy continued some days, but the Upper House at length yielded. 1682.

5. In 1684, Lord Baltimore was ordered by the king to put all the offices in the province into the hands of the Protestants. But he returned to England the same year without doing so, leaving the government of the province in the 1684.

3. What did Lord Baltimore answer? 4. What occurred in the Assembly in 1682? 5. What order was issued by the

hands of a commission, of which William Joseph, Esq., was president, under the nominal governorship of his infant son, Benedict Leonard Calvert.

6. In April, 1687, the writ of *quo warranto* was issued by the king, requiring Lord Baltimore to show cause why his charter should not be forfeited. Before the proceedings could be terminated, however, the king (James II.) was himself deposed, and fled from England; and thus the charter was saved to the Proprietary.

7. At the meeting of the Assembly, November 14, 1688, the president in his address represented the morals of the province in respect to drunkenness, adultery, Sabbath-breaking, and swearing as alarming, and as calling for legislative enactments to furnish a remedy. The Lower House concurred in his statements. The population now was set down as twenty-five thousand,—an increase of nine thousand in the twenty-six years since 1662, when the government had been restored to his lordship.

8. At this period there was a printing-press in Maryland, and the province had a public printer. We find nothing to show, however, that the press was used for any other than governmental purposes.

king? Was the order executed? 6. What did the king then do? What was the result? 7. What was the state of morals in the province in 1688? The population? 8. Printing-press?

CHAPTER IX.

Protestant Revolution—Articles of Impeachment against Lord Baltimore—William and Mary—Governor Copley—Jacobites—Cattle Pestilence—Post between the Potomac and Philadelphia—Conversion of the Indians—King's Library—King's Commands regarding Game, &c.

1. ON the 1st of August, 1689, occurred what is known as the PROTESTANT REVOLUTION in Maryland, when Lord Baltimore's officials ^{1689.} surrendered to the Protestants in arms, and the government passed into the hands of a Protestant association. This was the third time that the Protestants had come into its possession during the fifty-five years of its existence.

2. The Lower House, at their last assembly, had presented as grievances, that instead of receiving for rents, &c., tobacco at twopence per pound, according to law, his lordship's receivers demanded money; that he had failed to appoint naval officers as the law required; that by his sheriffs he had arrested citizens and carried them before the Provincial Court, at the same time keeping them in ignorance of the charges against them;

1. What of the Protestant Revolution? 2. What grievances did the Lower House present? 3. Of articles of impeach-

that that court was held at a perilous season of the year, &c.

3. Articles of impeachment were now brought against him for several insolences, misdemeanors, and outrages on the part of his agents, aiming at the subversion of the king's authority here, for endeavoring to obliterate the two shillings per hogshead for the support of the colonial government, and for misapplying some thirty-six thousand pounds sterling, and refusing to give any account thereof,—“charges,” said those making them, “which we are able and willing to prove, defend, and maintain.”

4. They subsequently testified to the Lords of Plantations that no oath to his majesty was imposed on any government officer, but only an oath of fidelity to his lordship; that no appeals from the courts were allowed to England, that no arms nor ammunition had been provided for the defence of the province, and that fort-duties were appropriated to the Proprietor.

5. In 1691 the government of the province passed into the hands of King William and Queen Mary, who appointed Lionel Copley their Governor in Maryland. On his arrival in 1692, he called a meeting of the Gene-

ment? 4. What was testified to the Lords of Plantations?
5. What change was now made in the government by William and Mary? What did Governor Copley do on his arrival?

ral Assembly. At this Assembly the second act passed was one making the Protestant religion of the Church of England the established religion of Maryland. Under this law the 1692. ten counties were divided by the county justices and freeholders into thirty parishes.



WILLIAM AND MARY.

6. Governor Copley died in the following year, and was succeeded by Sir Francis Nicholson. 1694. In October, 1694, the seat of government was transferred from St. Mary's to Annapolis, in Anne Arundel county, where it still continues. One of the troubles of the times was the exist-

What important act was passed? 6. What further of Governor Copley? To what place was the seat of government

ence of adherents here of the exiled King James. They were called Jacobites, and were considerable in numbers and influence.

7. A remarkable pestilence broke out in 1694 among the cattle and hogs of the province. The Governor ordered returns to be made to him, by the sheriffs of the counties, of the numbers thus taken off. According to these returns, there had died twenty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-nine cattle, and sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-three hogs, being three and one-half to every inhabitant, or more than seventeen to every family, in the province.

8. Another fact, of at least antiquarian curiosity, may be here stated. On the 20th of May, 1695, proclamation was made of an agreement entered into with Captain Perry to be post between the Potomac and Philadelphia eight times a year. Starting from Newton's Point, Wicomico, on the Potomac, he was to go by Allen's Mill (now called Fresh), Benedict, Leonard Town, crossing the Patuxent at Mr. Lingan's, by Mr. Larkin's, and by South River, to Annapolis; thence to Kent Island, and by Oxford and Newcastle. The stages were to start on the last Monday in June. This was the earliest mail-route in Mary-

removed in 1694? Of the Jacobites? 7. Of a remarkable pestilence? What did the returns show? 8. What of a post to Philadelphia? Describe the route. 9. What of the con-

land. It connected Williamsburg, the seat of government in Virginia, with Philadelphia.

9. Among the inquiries made by the Board of Trade and Plantations, at this time, of the Governor and Council, it was asked, what methods are best to be taken for the conversion of the Indians? It was answered that the best way of converting them was by the good example of the English colonists and clergy, and by endeavors on the part of the whites to learn the language of the Indians, so as to become capable of conversing with them. 1695.

10. In 1697 the king presented to Annapolis a valuable library, the books of which were all labelled on the covers. The remains of this library are now in the library of St. John's College. On the burning of the State-House, in part, in 1704, the library was removed to King William's school; and the books that remained were transferred to its successor St. John's, when that came into existence in 1784. Many of those rare and curious old works are still to be found scattered about the State, where they were probably loaned more than a hundred years ago. 1697.

11. In this year the Governor received from the

version of the Indians? What plan was suggested? 10. What of the king's present? Where are the remains of this library now? Whither was it removed on the burning of the State-house? Where are some of these books now found?

king a command to send to him all the wild deer, turkeys, and partridges, mocking-birds and other song-birds, and wild animals, that could be procured. It was therefore ordered that as many as possible be obtained, as a token of gratitude to his majesty, who had done so great things for his subjects here. The mocking-birds appear to have specially pleased King William, as the next year he sent for one hundred more of them.

CHAPTER X.

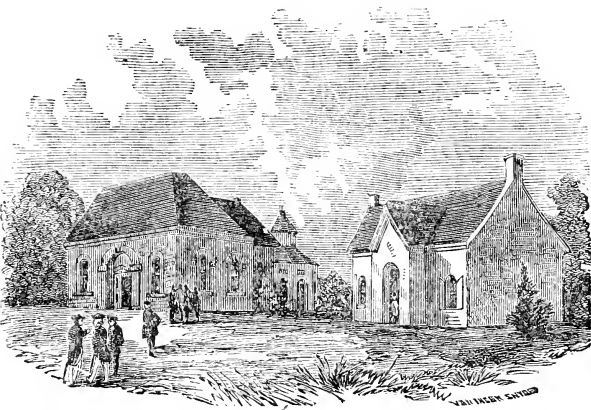
Mineral Spring—Charlotte Hall—State-House struck by Lightning—Rev. Dr. Bray—King's Order, and Reply of the Upper House—Toleration Law—German Emigrants—Death of Charles, Lord Baltimore—Population.

1. IN 1698 a spring having medicinal properties was discovered in St. Mary's county, at
1698. which a great many poor people soon assembled, hoping to be benefited by the use of its waters. Being informed of this, Governor Nicholson appointed a man to read prayers there every day, sent them Bibles and prayer-books, and, besides other provisions, gave them a lamb every week.

11. What did the king command in 1697? What was ordered in consequence? What specially pleased King William?

1. What of a mineral spring? What did Governor Nichol-

The place is now known as Charlotte Hall. Soon after this, Nicholson was appointed Governor of Virginia.



COLONIAL ARMORY, ERECTED 1706. HOUSE OF BURGESSES, ERECTED ABOUT 1700.

2. In 1699 the State-house was struck by lightning while the Assembly was in session. 1699. The flag-staff was splintered, the vane shaken down, the flag burnt, the roof set on fire, the door-posts and window-frames shattered, and several of the delegates struck down, one of whom was killed. A shower of rain falling immediately, by the exertions of the members the State-

son do? What is the place now called? 2. What about lightning? What damage did it do? What further of this

house was saved. A public thanksgiving was ordered soon afterwards.

3. In 1700, the Rev. Dr. Bray, the Bishop of London's Commissary for Maryland, arrived in the province. Soon after he held a visitation of the clergy at Annapolis, at which were present eighteen clergymen, ministering in twenty-one of the thirty parishes. Not long after this meeting the Commissary returned to England, for the purpose of furthering in the mother-country the interests of the Maryland church.

4. The king having directed supplies to be sent to New York from all the colonies to aid in carrying on the Indian War then existing, the Maryland Upper House of Assembly answered,—and the answer shows something of the state of the province,—that the Indians had as easy access to Maryland as to New York, that several nations of them were on the frontier, often committing rapine and murder, which within the last three years had cost the province one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco, and that to raise supplies by a money-tax was impossible, few of the families having so much as five shillings of ready money, and the greater part being without the means to raise it.

misfortune? 3. What of Dr. Bray? For what purpose did he return to England? 4. What did the king order? What

5. It was set forth, furthermore, that the province had several times been reduced to great extremities by taxes, to the impoverish- 1700.
ing and almost entire destruction of men and property; that great expense had been incurred, which had not yet been discharged, in building a State-house, a free school, and a church; that none but laborers or best men of the province should be sent, and that if they were sent it would lessen the ability to meet the public expenses of the province. In view of this state of affairs, they asked to be excused from the requisition made upon them.

6. The law establishing the Church had provided for the toleration of those who were not members of it. But in 1702 the provisions of the English Toleration Act were by express law extended to Protestant dissenters; and the Quakers were therein declared to be entitled 1702.
to the benefit of the English law permitting their affirmation to be received, instead of an oath. In 1704, however, owing to their proselyting zeal, the ministry of the Romish priests was restricted in its exercise to private families.

7. In 1710, many Palatines, or German emigrants, had come into the province, and they

reply was sent? 5. What further? 6. How was the English Toleration Act modified? 7. What of German emi-

appear to have settled in what afterwards became Frederick county. In order to encourage
1710. their industry, they were released for the time-being from the payment of their assessment in all public levies. From this class of emigrants have sprung the various German denominations of Christians now in Maryland.

8. On the 20th of February, 1714, Charles, Lord Baltimore, died, aged eighty-four, and
1714. was succeeded by his son Benedict Leonard Calvert, who had renounced Romanism and conformed to the Church of England. The new Proprietor, however, survived his father little more than a year, dying April 16, 1715, somewhat above thirty years of age; and with him ended the *royal* government in Maryland.

9. During the twenty-six years since Lord Baltimore's government had ceased in the province, two new counties had been erected, and the population had increased to forty-four thousand,—the increase being more than double that of the previous twenty-six years.

grants? What have sprung from this class of emigrants?
8. What of Charles, Lord Baltimore? By whom succeeded?
9. What of the population at this time?

CHAPTER XI.

Charles, Lord Baltimore—Governor Hart—Claims of the Roman Catholics—Annapolis—Market-House—Arrival of Scotch Prisoners—Baltimore—Pennsylvania Border Difficulties—Survey by Mason and Dixon.

1. CHARLES, Lord Baltimore, succeeded on his father's death, in 1715, as Proprietor of Maryland, and, having been educated a Protestant, and still professing to be one, the government of the province was restored to him by the king. The royal Governor at that time—Governor Hart—was continued by him in his office. The Proprietor's annual income from his land-rents in the province is stated to have been about thirteen thousand dollars. 1715.

2. Taking advantage of Lord Baltimore's restoration to the government, the Roman Catholics now claimed an equal part in the government with the Protestants. Several of them were summoned before the Governor to show the grounds of their claim. He decided that their claim was contrary to the terms of the charter; and in this he was sustained by the General Assembly. The

-
1. What of Charles, Lord Baltimore? Governor Hart?
 2. What did the Roman Catholics claim? How was the claim

Roman Catholics, consequently, continued, as under the royal government, disfranchised.

3. Annapolis had now been the seat of government for more than twenty years. Some eight or nine years before this, a French traveller had said of it that it was a very inconsiderable town; "but," he added, "of the few buildings it contains, at least three-fourths may be styled elegant and grand; and female luxury here exceeds what is known in France in the provinces."

4. In 1717 it was ordered that none of the inhabitants of the city should buy any flesh
1717. or fish, living or dead, or eggs, butter, or cheese,—oysters excepted,—at their own houses, but should repair to buy the same at the *flaggestaffe*, on the State-house hill, until such time as there should be a market-house built, on penalty of a fine of sixteen shillings eight pence, current money. The market was to be opened at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and the drum to beat half of a quarter of an hour, to give notice thereof; and no person was to presume to buy any thing until the drum had ceased beating. The market-days were on Wednesday and Saturday.

5. In 1721 a cargo of Scotch prisoners came in.

decided? 3. What of Annapolis? What did a French traveller say of Annapolis? 4. What was ordered in 1717? 5. What of a cargo of Scotch prisoners? Of a second cargo?

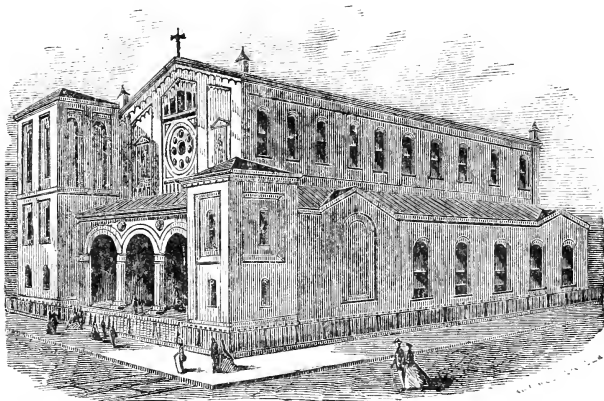
They had been taken at the battle of Preston, six years before, when fighting for the restoration of the Pretender to the throne of ^{1721.} Great Britain. A still larger number were brought in after another defeat, thirty years later. They were known as the "king's passengers;" but many became valuable citizens. The Scotch, indeed, have formed a large element of the population of Maryland, and have been noted for their enterprise, energy, and success in life.

6. In 1728 the town of Baltimore was created by an act of the General Assembly, sixty- ^{1728.} five years after the first settlement made there. It was located at the head of Patapsco Bay, about twelve miles from the Chesapeake, on sixty acres of land divided into sixty lots. The northwestern corner-lot is that on which St. Paul's Church now stands, and where its three predecessors have stood. Four years after this, the legislature made tobacco and Indian corn a legal tender, the former at one penny per pound, the latter at twenty pence per bushel.

7. In 1735 began the Pennsylvania border difficulties, which eventually became so trouble-

What were these prisoners called? What further of them?
 6. What of the town of Baltimore? Where was it located?
 What of the northwestern corner-lot? What of a legal tender?
 7. What of Pennsylvania border difficulties? What

some. In 1681 a grant or charter had been obtained from the king for Pennsylvania, 1735. comprising the territory north of Maryland and west of the Delaware River. On examination, it was found that its southern boundary, as



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1866.

laid down in the charter, conflicted with the boundary of Maryland, Penn claiming that his south line was several miles below what Lord Baltimore claimed as his north line.

8. The difference was so great that the matter could not be settled by the Proprietors themselves, and it was referred to the king. In 1685 a deci-

did Penn claim? 8. What of these difficulties? What deci-

sion was obtained from the Lords of Trade and Plantations, to the effect that Lord Baltimore's grant included only "lands uncultivated and occupied by savages," and that the territory along the Delaware had been settled by Christians antecedently to his grant, and was not included in it.

9. Had the decision been the same in 1638, Colonel Claiborne would have peaceably retained Kent Island. Now, Lord Baltimore ^{1735.} lost all of Delaware,—one million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand acres,—and fifteen miles' breadth of territory along his entire northern line of boundary, being nearly two million acres.

10. Owing, however, to circumstances, a final settlement was not effected till 1735, when the king directed proceedings in chancery to be instituted. Land-grants in the contested territory had been made at that time by each of the Proprietors, and these conflicting grants led to tumults, border excesses, and violence, even to bloodshed. This state of affairs continued for five years. The chancery decision was not obtained till 1750; and ten years more elapsed before the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania was completed. This line was run by the survey-

sion was obtained? 9. What further on this subject? What did Lord Baltimore lose? 10. What of a final settlement? What of land-grants? To what did these conflicting grants lead? When was the chancery decision made? Who were

ors Mason and Dixon: hence the term Mason and Dixon's line.

11. The agreement for this survey was made between the heirs of Penn and Calvert, May 10, 1732; but the work was not completed till December, 1767, so various were the delays and disputes, and so numerous the appeals to the court of chancery in England.

12. Jeremiah Mason and Charles Dixon were mathematicians and astronomers. They arrived in Philadelphia in November, 1763, and at once proceeded with their work. They employed a carpenter to construct an observatory, which was the first in America. Having fixed the point of intersection of the Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware lines, they continued their line due west two hundred and forty-four miles. They met with much opposition from roving bands of Indians. Their company consisted of red men and white men, surveyors, chain-bearers, axe-men, cooks, and baggage-carriers.

13. At the end of every fifth mile a stone was placed, graven with the arms of the Penn family on one side, and with those of Lord Baltimore on the other. The intermediate miles were denoted

the surveyors? 11. Who made the agreement for this survey? When was it completed? 12. What of Mason and Dixon? What opposition did they meet? Who composed the surveying party? 13. What was placed at the end of

by smaller stones, having an M on one side and a P on the other.

14. The trade of Maryland at this time (1736) employed one hundred and thirty vessels. 1736.
A large portion of this trade was in tobacco,
—which, indeed, was the staple of Maryland. The records, ten years later, show an exportation of fifty thousand hogsheads of tobacco. Wheat and Indian corn, also, were exported in large quantities.

CHAPTER XII.

Great Rebellion suppressed—Rejoicings thereat—Maryland Gazette—Commerce—Iron—Death of Charles, Lord Baltimore—Population—Lord Fairfax—Boundary Question—Maryland Frontier—Massacre by the Indians.

1. IN 1745 the great rebellion in England was suppressed. This secured the Protestant 1745.
succession on the throne of England, put an
end to the hopes of the last Pretender, and delivered the kingdom from papal persecution and

every fifth mile? How were the intermediate miles denoted?
14. What of the trade of Maryland in 1736? What of exports ten years after this?

1. What of the great rebellion in England? What did

from the fear of invasion from abroad. The news caused great rejoicing in Maryland. The Governor issued a proclamation for a public thanksgiving, and religious services were held in all the churches.

2. In Annapolis, and in other places, the suppression of the rebellion was celebrated by the firing of guns, and by other demonstrations
1745. of joy. There was a ball in the evening, the city was illuminated, and a great quantity of punch was distributed among the populace at their bonfires. The Protestants were jubilant.

3. This year the publication of the "Maryland Gazette" was commenced in Annapolis, by Jonas Green, who for five years had been printer to the province. This paper continued to be published by him during his life, and after him by his descendants, for nearly one hundred years. A file of it is in the State library.

4. From the answers to queries of the Board of Trade and Plantations, in 1748, we find
1748. that there were not above fifty vessels owned by Marylanders engaged in the trade, but that these carried four hundred tons, and were navigated by four hundred men; that there were a

this secure? How was the news received? 2. What was done at Annapolis? 3. What of the Maryland Gazette? 4. What of vessels owned by Marylanders, &c.? Of mines

great many iron-mines, some of which were very good; that eight furnaces made pig iron and nine bar iron; and that the white population at this time was ninety-four thousand, and the black thirty-six thousand. The population had been much increased by the influx of Germans.

5. The number of Indians had greatly decreased. They had before this begun by degrees to remove from the province; and during this year the great body of them removed from the Eastern Shore to Wyoming and Chemenk, carrying with them the exhumed bones of their fathers.

6. In 1751, Charles, Lord Baltimore, died. In 1727 he had for a year been Governor of Maryland, and again from 1733 to 1736. ^{1751.} During his Proprietorship, Worcester county had been erected out of Somerset in 1742, and Frederick county, out of Prince George county, in 1748. He was succeeded by his son Frederick.

7. In answer to further inquiries by the Board of Trade and Plantations, in 1754, the number of white inhabitants was stated to be one ^{1754.} hundred and ten thousand, and that of the blacks forty-six thousand. Since 1748 two thousand eight hundred Germans had been brought into

and iron? Of the population in 1748? 5. Of the Indians?
6. What of Charles, Lord Baltimore? What counties were
erected during his Proprietorship? 7. What of the popula-

the province, and five thousand immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. Of the Indians of the province there remained only one hundred and forty. The Roman Catholics, as returned by the sheriffs to the Governor, constituted one-twelfth of the population, and their landed estate was shown to be one-thirteenth of the whole.

8. Lord Fairfax, the proprietor of what is called the "Northern neck of Virginia," had, without regard to the rights of Lord Baltimore, adopted the northern branch of the Potomac, in the Alleghany Mountains, as his boundary. In 1753 Lord Baltimore directed his Lieutenant-Governor, Sharpe, to investigate the matter; and it was ascertained that the true boundary was the south branch. A protest against Lord Fairfax's aggression was entered, but no attention was paid to it. Sundry attempts were afterwards made to set the matter right; but to this day it remains unsettled. By this invasion of his charter, Lord Baltimore was deprived of nearly half a million acres of his territory.

9. The Governor of Canada had, at this time, undertaken to maintain a communication between Quebec and New Orleans, along the Alleghany,

tion in 1754? Of the Germans, &c.? Of the Indians? What of the Roman Catholics at this time? 8. What of Lord Fairfax and the northern boundary? What did Lord Baltimore direct? Was this question settled? 9. What of

Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers. This project was resisted by the provinces of Pennsylvania and Virginia; but their forces were defeated, and the Maryland frontier, in consequence, was left unprotected and exposed to the depredations of the savages.

10. In 1754 Maryland raised two companies for the protection of her border; and the command of all the forces engaged against the French on the Ohio was conferred, by a royal commission, on Governor Sharpe. Early in 1755 the troops under General Braddock, numbering twelve hundred men, were defeated, with the loss of sixty-four out of eighty-five officers, and one-half of the men killed or wounded.

11. This defeat spread terror and desolation on the frontiers, and the panic extended even to the Chesapeake. In Frederick county the Indians killed a family of twelve, and soon after fifteen more. Upwards of twenty plantations were laid waste, and their occupants massacred or carried into captivity. The savages came within sixteen miles of Frederick. From that place west to the Conococheague (*kon-e-ko-cheeg'*) River, but two families remained in 1756.

the Governor of Canada? What resistance was made? 10. What force did Maryland send? Who commanded? What happened in 1755? 11. How was the defeat regarded on the frontiers? What of the Indians?

CHAPTER XIII.

Memorial to the House of Delegates—Fort Frederick—Fort Duquesne captured—Taxation—Stone Windmill—Contributions in Aid of the Sufferers by a Fire in Boston, Massachusetts—The Stamp Act—New State-House—Annapolis—Government House.

1. A MEMORIAL addressed to the House of Delegates, in 1756, states that the French and their allies the Indians were committing the most shocking barbarities in the back settlements, that the number of popish recusants had greatly increased, that some of these recusants held high offices in the province, that the Jesuit priests had accumulated great wealth, that they were believed to be in correspondence with the French, and were protected from the penalties of the courts.

2. With these statements before it, the House asked that the penal laws of England be put in force in the province. Their request, however, was not granted. The memorialists then petitioned that the House of Delegates would

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1. What memorial was sent to the House of Delegates?
 2. What was asked? Was the request granted? What fur-

present their grievances to the king and beg his interposition.

3. Meantime Fort Frederick was built, on the Potomac, near Hancock. In 1758 the provincial troops suffered another defeat; but on the 22d of November Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh) was taken,—which ended the war. Maryland had furnished five hundred men for it, besides calling out the Western militia, at the cost of fifty thousand pounds (one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars). The war being ended, the Governor, by proclamation, ordered a public thanksgiving.

4. To meet the expenses of the war, the General Assembly had resorted to taxation. Among the luxuries taxed are specified, after wines and liquors, and before billiard-tables, bachelors. All of twenty-five years and upwards, worth one hundred pounds and less than three hundred pounds, were taxed five shillings, and if worth over three hundred pounds, then twenty shillings, per annum. A list of these was required to be returned to the Governor, annually, by the vestries of the several parishes. This tax was paid for five successive years.

ther was asked? 3. Of Fort Frederick? Of Fort Duquesne? What number of men had Maryland furnished? 4. Of taxation? What were taxed? How was a list of bachelors

5. Turning from war to the things of peace, we find it recorded that in 1760 a *stone windmill* was built on the Point, near Annapolis, where Fort Severn afterwards stood, and that it was then reckoned to be one of the best mills in the country. It ground twelve bushels in an hour. When the fort was built, the mill was destroyed.

6. On the 20th of March, 1760, a fire broke out in Boston, which destroyed one hundred and seventy-four dwelling-houses, and as many warehouses, shops, and other buildings. Two hundred and twenty families were left houseless by this disaster, and property to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling was destroyed. The Governor of Massachusetts appealed to the Governor of Maryland for relief.

7. Governor Sharpe, accordingly, sent out his brief to all the worshipping congregations in the province, requesting them to take up collections for the sufferers, to be returned to him. The returns showed the very liberal response of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine pounds and ten pence,—nearly eight thousand dollars.

obtained? How long was this tax imposed? 5. About a stone windmill? 6. Of a fire in Boston? What did the Governor of Massachusetts do? 7. What did the Governor of Maryland do? What response was made to the appeal?

Of this amount, one thousand five hundred and three pounds came from the congregations of the Established Church, one hundred and thirty-four pounds from the Quakers, one hundred and seven pounds from the Presbyterians, seventy-six pounds from the Roman Catholics, seven pounds from the Baptists, six pounds from the Dunkers, and nearly five pounds from the Lutherans.

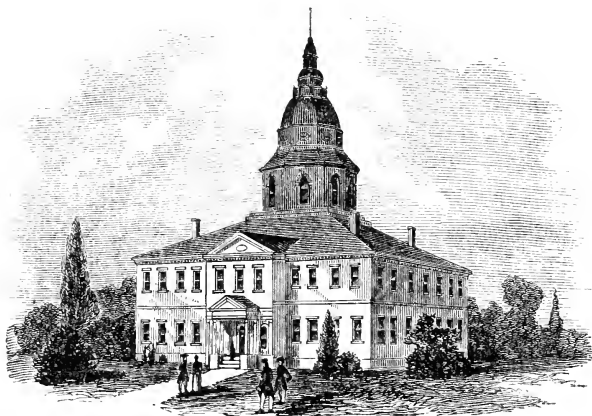
8. In 1765 the famous Stamp Act came from England. This produced intense excitement. The General Assembly was convened at once, delegates were appointed to the Congress at New York, chartered rights were re-declared, the officer for the distribution of stamps was burnt in effigy and compelled to flee from the province, the courts were all suspended, and newspapers ceased to be published. The public offices were compelled by the people to be kept open, even without the stamps, in violation of the act. 1765.

9. In 1768 a number of the parishes undertook to set aside the presentation of ministers to them by Lord Baltimore. Coventry parish, in Somerset county, especially resisted; and the case was carried into court in Maryland, and de- 1768.

Who contributed this large sum? 8. What of the Stamp Act? What did the Assembly and the people do? What of the public offices? 9. What difficulties occurred in 1768?

cided against it. An appeal, however, being taken to the courts in England, the question was decided in favor of the parish.

10. The support of the clergy produced at this time much excitement, which was by no means beneficial to them. The clergy were persistently opposed by the laity in the General Assembly, though at the same time a great deal of legislation was effected in favor of the church.



NEW STATE-HOUSE.

11. On the 5th of June, Governor Sharpe was succeeded by Robert Eden, Esq., the last pro-

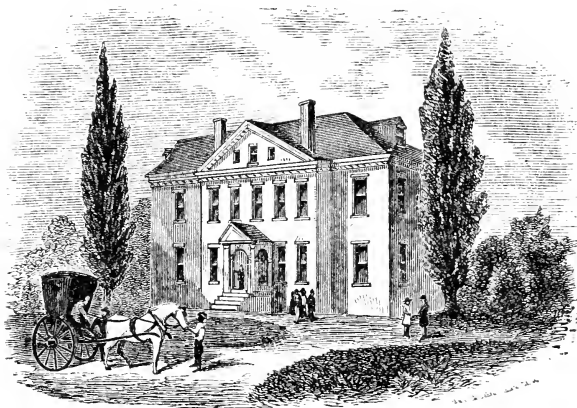
10. What further excitement? 11. Who succeeded Governor Sharpe? What of a new State-house? What re-

vincial Governor. In 1769 an appropriation of seven thousand pounds sterling was made by the General Assembly, for building a new State-house. The old one was pulled down, and the present one commenced, its foundation-stone being laid by Governor Eden, March 28, 1772. On his striking the stone with the mallet, a heavy clap of thunder was heard, though not a cloud was to be seen, the day being beautifully clear and serene. 1769.

12. Annapolis never acquired a large population, nor any considerable degree of commercial importance. But it had at this time become conspicuous as the seat of wealth and fashion. The luxurious habits, elegant accomplishments, and profuse liberality of its inhabitants were proverbial throughout the colonies. Said Mr. Eddis, in 1770, "There is not a town in England of the same size which can boast of a greater number of fashionable and handsome women; and, were I not satisfied to the contrary, I should suppose that the majority of our belles possessed every advantage of a long and familiar intercourse with the manners and habits of the English metropolis." 1769.

markable circumstance occurred at the laying of the corner-stone? 12. What of Annapolis? What had it become at this time? What did Mr. Eddis say of Annapolis in 1770?

13. Soon after his arrival in Maryland, Governor Eden purchased of Edmund Jennings, Esq., by whom it had been built, what has since been called the Government House. He added to it the long room and the wings, making it a commodious and delightful residence. From



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS.

Governor Eden it passed into the hands of the State, and has been since occupied by his successors in office. Now, after having been occupied

13. What did Governor Eden purchase? How did he add to it? Into whose hands did this house pass? What of it after nearly one hundred years?

for nearly one hundred years by the Governors of Maryland, it is about to pass into the possession of the United States, as an appendage of the Naval School.

CHAPTER XIV.

Death of the last Lord Baltimore—First Conference of the Methodist Church—Population in 1774—Burning of a Cargo of Tea—Allegiance to the King—Approaching Hostilities—Fifth Convention—The Declaration of the Freemen of Maryland—Sixth Convention—Seventh Convention—Eighth Convention—Ninth Convention—Charles Carroll—Population.

1. IN 1771 the last Lord Baltimore died, leaving no children by his marriage. By his will, however, his Maryland possessions passed to ^{1771.} an illegitimate son,—Henry Harford,—then a minor. At this time the Proprietor's annual revenue from his rents, deducting all his government expenses, is said to have been sixty-four thousand dollars. Among the people a litigious spirit prevailed. The idea of equality was everywhere manifest, and little respect was paid to those in the higher stations of life.

1. What of the last Lord Baltimore? His annual income?

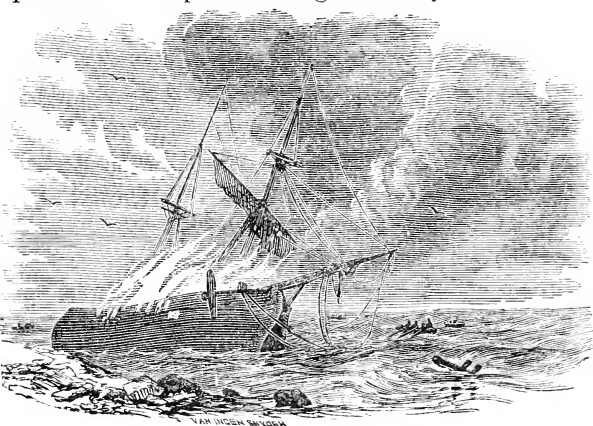
2. The first Conference of the Methodist Church was held in Philadelphia, June 17, 1773. At this Conference ten preachers were present, four of whom had Maryland for their field. They reported their membership in all the provinces to be eleven hundred and sixty, of whom five hundred were in Maryland. They claimed to be of the Church of England. They utterly repudiated slavery, and would not permit their lay preachers to administer the sacraments.

3. In 1774, Maryland claimed a population of three hundred and twenty thousand. Virginia and Massachusetts were the only colonies which reported a greater number. The Revolution was making rapid progress, and the last provincial General Assembly was held in March of this year. This was succeeded in June by the first provincial convention, by which an association to cease all importations from or exportations to Great Britain was resolved on, and also a subscription in each county for the relief of Boston.

4. On the 19th of October a cargo of tea was burned in Annapolis, in open day, the owners

Of the spirit of the people? 2. What of the first Conference of the Methodist Church? What did they report? What did they claim? 3. Population in 1774? Of the Revolution? What of the first provincial convention? 4. What

themselves kindling the fire that consumed it. On the 21st of November a second convention was held, by which it was resolved that every person in the province ought strictly and invio-



BURNING THE TEA-LADEN VESSEL.

lably to observe and carry into execution the articles of association, and that balls be discontinued. On the 3d of December a third convention was held, by which it was resolved to increase the flocks of sheep, to manufacture linen and cotton, and, among other things, to prosecute no suit at law.

5. On the 24th of April, 1775, a fourth con-

of a cargo of tea? Of the second convention? The third?
5. Of the fourth convention? What recommendation was

vention was held. By this it was resolved that
1775. "King George III. is lawful and right King
of Great Britain and of the dominions
thereto belonging, and that the people of this
province do owe and will bear faith and true
allegiance to him." At the same time, par-
ticular attention was recommended to be paid to
forming and exercising the militia in every
county. The 11th of May was set apart as a
day of fasting and humiliation.

6. Every thing now indicated approaching hos-
tilities. The busy sound of preparation echoed
throughout every settlement, and those who were
not infected with the general excitement were
considered enemies to the cause of liberty, branded
with opprobrious epithets, and pointed out as
victims of public resentment.

7. A fifth convention met at Annapolis, in
1775. July. By this convention it was resolved
that the articles of association for the main-
tenance of peace, good order, and law should be
subscribed by all the freemen of the province,
and those who should refuse were to be noted.
Forty companies of minute-men, of eighty-two
men each, were called for, and all able-bodied

made? 6. Of approaching hostilities? 7. Of the fifth conven-
tion? What was resolved? Of minute-men? Of a Council of

men, from sixteen to forty-five years of age, were to be enrolled. A Council of Safety of sixteen was appointed to carry on the government, and paper money to the amount of two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars was issued. The declaration of the freemen of Maryland, which is subjoined, was made nearly one year before the Declaration of Independence by the Congress at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. An original copy, with signatures, is kept in the Executive chamber at Annapolis.

Association of the Freemen of Maryland.

The long-premeditated, and now avowed, design of the British government to raise a revenue from the property of the colonists without their consent, on the gift, grant, and disposition of the Commons of Great Britain; the arbitrary and vindictive statutes passed, under color of punishing a riot, to subdue by military force, and by famine, the Massachusetts Bay; the unlimited power assumed by Parliament to alter the charter of that province, and the constitution of all the colonies, thereby destroying the essential securities of the lives, liberties, and properties of the colonists; the commencement of hostilities by the ministerial forces, and the cruel prosecution of the war against the people of the Massachusetts Bay, followed by General Gage's proclamation, declaring almost the whole of the inhabitants of the United Colonies, by name or description, rebels and traitors, are sufficient causes to arm a free people in defence of their liberty, and to justify resistance, no longer dictated by pru-

Safety? Of the declaration of the freemen of Maryland?

dence, merely, but by necessity; and leave no alternative but base submission or manly opposition to uncontrollable tyranny. The Congress chose the later, and for the express purpose of securing and defending the United Colonies, and preserving them in safety against all attempts to carry the above-mentioned acts into execution by force of arms, resolved that the said colonies be immediately put into a state of defence, and now supports, at the joint expense, an army to restrain the further violence and repel the future attacks of a disappointed and exasperated enemy.

We, therefore, inhabitants of the province of Maryland, firmly persuaded that it is necessary and justifiable to repel force by force, do approve of the opposition by arms to the British troops employed to enforce obedience to the late acts and statutes of the British Parliament; for raising a revenue in America, and altering and changing the charter and Constitution of the Massachusetts Bay, and for destroying the essential securities for the lives, liberties, and properties of the subjects in the United Colonies. And we do unite and associate as one band, and firmly and solemnly engage and pledge ourselves to each other and to America, that we will to the utmost of our power promote and support the present opposition, carrying on, as well by arms as by the Continental association restraining our commerce.

And as in these times of public danger, and until a reconciliation with Great Britain on constitutional principles is effected (an event we most ardently wish may soon take place), the energy of government may be greatly impaired, so that even zeal unrestrained may be productive of anarchy and confusion; we do, in like manner, unite, associate, and solemnly engage in maintenance of good order and the public peace, to support the civil power in the due execution of the laws, so far as may be consistent with the present plan of opposition: and to defend with our utmost power all persons from every species of outrage to themselves or their property, and to prevent any punishment from being in-

flicted on any offenders other than such as shall be adjudged by the civil magistrate, the Continental Congress, our convention, Council of Safety, or committees of observation.

8. At the sixth convention, held on the second Tuesday in September, committees of observation and correspondence were appointed. The provincial government being still in existence, this was *imperium in imperio*. Three of the leading clergymen of the Established Church left the province and went to England, and three were arrested and imprisoned. The number of Church-of-England clergymen in the province at this time was forty-four; and of these the larger portion were on the side of American liberty.

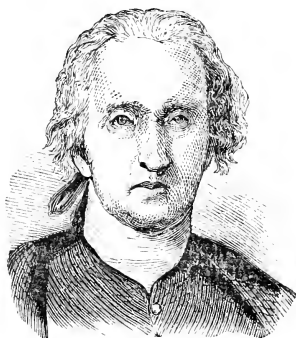
9. On the 1st of January, 1776, the seventh convention assembled. Eleven hundred and forty-four men were ordered to be raised for service, but no soldier was to be placed in any civil office. William Smallwood was appointed colonel, and instructions were given to the deputies in Congress. 1776.

10. The eighth convention met on the 8th of May, 1776. Governor Eden was by it requested to leave the province; and with this request he complied. All oaths taken to the proprietary

8. Of the sixth convention? Of leading clergymen of the Established Church? 9. Seventh convention? Who was appointed colonel? 10. Eighth convention? Of Governor

government were declared null and void. The exercise of official authority was suppressed, prayers for the king were directed to be omitted in churches and chapels, and all the powers of government were to be exercised under the authority of the people.

11. On the 18th of June the ninth convention met. Instructions were given to the deputies in Congress—Johnson, Paca, Chase, and Stone—to concur in declaring the United States



CHARLES CARROLL.

free and independent ; provided that the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government of this colony be reserved to the people thereof. Three thousand four hundred of the militia were called out to constitute a flying camp, and a new convention was ordered to be

elected, with power to form a new government.

12. On the 4th of July, at this convention,

Eden ? Of oaths ? Exercise of official authority ? 11. Ninth convention ? What instructions were given ? Of the militia ? 12. What occurred on the 4th of July, 1776 ? What was the population at this time ?

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was elected a deputy to Congress, to supply a vacancy in the delegation, and, though not present at the passing of the Declaration of Independence, he afterwards signed it. There were now eighty thousand taxables in the province,—giving a population of three hundred and twenty thousand, nearly one-seventh of which was in Frederick county.

CHAPTER XV.

Battle of Long Island—Attack on Baltimore—Repulse of the Enemy—Maryland Troops—State Constitution—Insurrection—Devotion to the Cause of Independence—La Fayette—Population in 1782—Peace—United States Congress at Annapolis—Resignation of Washington—The Maryland Line.

1. AT the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, Colonel Smallwood's battalion was present, and of seven hundred and fifty men two hundred and fifty-six are said to have been ^{1776.} killed. On the 14th of August the convention for forming a new State constitution had met. Frederick county was then divided into three

1. What of the battle of Long Island? What of the con-

counties,—Montgomery, Frederick, and Washington.

2. Early in March, 1776, a man-of-war sailed up the Patapsco River and attacked Baltimore, at that time a town of six hundred inhabitants. Most of the families, with their effects, were removed into the country. The enemy was repulsed, and the prizes which he had taken coming up the bay were all recaptured. On the 4th of July the British fleet sailed up the Potomac, along the shores of which they plundered and burned dwellings, and had several skirmishes. Many tories and negroes, it was said, were on board.

3. Five companies were raised about this time, in Baltimore and Frederick counties, for the 1776. war. At the same time, a number of Eastern Shore companies were sent to the lower part of Somerset county to disarm the disaffected. A number of the inhabitants of Caroline county at one time marched into Dorchester county, where they were joined by some of the inhabitants, and committed various depredations and outrages.

4. The convention continued in session till the 11th of November. During its sittings the State Constitution was formed. The Proprietor's

vention? 2. What of a man-of-war? What became of most of the families? What of the enemy? Where did the enemy's vessels go on July 4? 3. Of more soldiers? 4. What

government was swept away, a new and independent government was organized, the Established Church was broken up, its clergy were deprived of their livings, the vestries were struck out of existence, and many of the churches were closed.

5. Thomas Johnson, Esq., of Anne Arundel county, was the first Governor appointed under the new Constitution, and its legis- ^{1777.} lature met on the 5th of February, 1777. Upon the announced principle that in every State allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and that no man is entitled to the latter who refuses the former, all who declined to take the oath of fidelity to the State were disfranchised, and subjected to a treble tax.

6. About this time an insurrection of several hundred tories, from Sussex county, Delaware, and Somerset and Worcester, took place near Salisbury, and was of so threatening a character that Generals Smallwood and Gist, with a Virginia regiment, were sent from Annapolis to quell it. Not long after this, a party of loyalists congregated near Pipe Creek, in Frederick; but the sight of a party of militia put them to flight. In neither

further of the convention? 5. Who was the first Governor under the new Constitution? What principle was announced? 6. Of an insurrection? Of a party of loyalists at Pipe Creek?

instance was any blood shed: some of the tories were, however, taken and imprisoned,—though they were afterwards pardoned on submission.

7. Of the forty-five parishes in the State, twenty-eight became vacant by the war. Thirty-seven of the clergy of the old Church remained; at least twenty-five of these are recorded as having taken the oath of fidelity, and some of them were known patriots.

8. In 1778, Maryland furnished more than three thousand three hundred regular troops for the war. This was a number, in proportion to what was asked for by Congress, one-third greater than that furnished by any other State, except Delaware.

9. Devotion to the cause of independence was manifested by all classes of citizens. When La Fayette halted in Baltimore, on his way to join the army at the South, a ball was given in honor of his arrival. One of the ladies observing that he appeared sad, inquired the cause. "I cannot enjoy the gayety of the scene," the marquis replied, "while so many of the poor soldiers are in want of clothes." "We will supply them," was the prompt response.

7. Of the forty-five parishes? Of the clergy? 8. How many men did Maryland furnish in 1778? 9. What of the cause of independence? What of La Fayette? What response

10. The next morning the ball-room was turned into a clothing manufactory. Fathers and hus-



LA FAYETTE AT THE BALL.

bands furnished the materials; daughters and wives plied the needle at their grateful task. One lady, with her own hands, cut out five hundred garments and superintended the making of them. Such were the women of the Revolution.

11. On the 3d of February, Articles of Confederation between the thirteen States had been proposed. In these articles Virginia 1780. had succeeded in inserting the provision that no

was given? 10. What was done the next morning? 11. What occurred on the 3d of February, 1780? What had

State should be deprived of her territory for the benefit of the United States,—she at the same time claiming westward to the Mississippi River. Against this the Assembly of Maryland entered their protest, setting forth that this was an unjust appropriation of the public lands won by all, and refused to sign the articles till that clause was stricken out. Nor were they signed by the representatives of Maryland till 1780; and then it was done under this protest.

12. In 1782 the population of Maryland, as
1782. enumerated by assessors appointed, was found to be one hundred and seventy thousand six hundred and eighty-eight white, and eighty-three thousand three hundred and sixty-two colored,—making a total of two hundred and fifty-four thousand and fifty. The population of the State of New York at the same time was two hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven,—more than fifteen thousand less than that of Maryland.

13. Peace at length was declared, and with it
1783. came the acknowledgment of our independence, in September of 1783. In the war which had resulted thus gloriously to us, Maryland

Virginia done? What did Maryland do? 12. What was the population of Maryland in 1782? Of New York at the same time? 13. When was peace attained? What of Maryland's

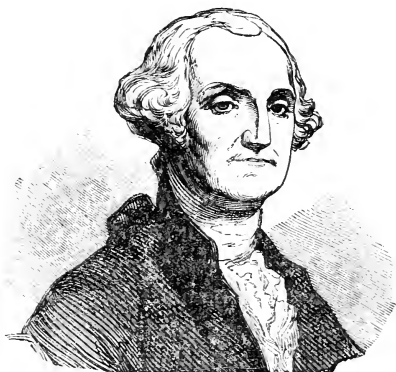
had nobly done her part. Though no battle had been fought within her borders, her soldiers—numbering one-twelfth of the forces of the thirteen States—had gone North and South, and of the twenty-three thousand whom she sent out, few returned. By emigration to England or elsewhere, in slaves carried off, and in the casualties of war, Maryland had lost sixty-six thousand of her population in seven years.

14. During the last three years of the war, her land had depreciated in value one-third. Thirty thousand acres were confiscated, exclusive of what belonged to the Proprietor. The war expenses of the State were seven million six hundred thousand dollars,—two-thirds of the value of all her real estate. Of specie there remained in circulation only one hundred thousand pounds, currency,—two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars; and her population was reduced to two hundred and fifty-four thousand.

15. In December, 1783, the United States Congress assembled in Annapolis. General Washington arrived on the 7th. He was ^{1783.} met by Major-Generals Gates and Smallwood, and escorted to Mann's Hotel. After having re-

part in the war? 14. What had been the effect on Maryland of the last three years of the war? What were the war expenses of the State? What of specie? 15. Of the United

ceived many calls, he visited the President, with whom, and the members of Congress and civil



GENERAL WASHINGTON.

and military officers, he dined the next day. On the 10th he gave them a public dinner; and at night a grand ball was given by the General Assembly at the State-house, which was brilliantly illuminated. There Washington received an address from the city authorities, to which he replied in fitting terms.

States Congress at Annapolis? Of General Washington? Of

16. On the 23d he had a public audience in Congress. On his being seated, the President informed him that they had assembled to receive his communications. Thereupon Washington arose, and said that the events on which his resignation depended had taken place. He alluded to the reasons of his acceptance of the command conferred upon him,—spoke of the successful termination of the war, as having realized his most san-



WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION.

guine expectations,—of his gratitude to Divine Providence and to his countrymen, increasing upon

a grand ball? 16. Of Washington's public audience? What

every review,—and of his good fortune in the choice of his confidential officers,—commended all then in the service to the care of Congress,—and closed his official career by commending his country to Almighty God. Then, bidding an affectionate farewell to the august body under which he had served, he advanced, delivered to the President his commission, and resumed his seat. After an address from the President in reply to the Commander-in-chief, the scene closed.

17. This was all done, as to the United States, in the persons of their representatives, before a thronged assembly of ladies and gentlemen,—but done in ANNAPOLIS. Few tragedies, it was then well said, ever drew more tears from so many beautiful eyes, than did this taking leave of Congress by General Washington.

18. Throughout the war the Maryland troops were remarkably efficient, and, under the title of the Maryland line, held a high position in the Continental Army. They were in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton. With the exception of the campaign against Burgoyne, there were no prominent battles in which they did not take an

communication did he make? 17. What of the audience?
18. What of the Maryland troops throughout the war? In

honorable part, down to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

19. The following letter will serve to show how highly the general-in-chief appreciated the patriotic and liberal efforts of Maryland. The original is carefully preserved in the Executive chamber, in the State-house at Annapolis.

TO THOMAS SIM LEE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

CAMP NEAR YORK, October, 1781.

DEAR SIR :—

Enclosed I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency the terms upon which Lord Cornwallis has surrendered the garrisons of York and Gloucester.

We have not been able yet to get an account of prisoners, ordnance, or stores in the different departments. But, from the best general report, there will be (officers included) upwards of seven thousand men, besides seamen, more than seventy pieces of brass ordnance, and a hundred of iron, with their stores, as also other valuable articles.

My present engagements will not allow me to add more than my congratulations on this happy event, and to express the high sense I have of the powerful aid which I have derived from the State of Maryland, in complying with my every request to the Executive of it. The prisoners will be divided between Winchester in Virginia, and Fort Frederick in Maryland.

With every sentiment of the most perfect esteem and regard,

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obd't and humble serv't,

G. WASHINGTON.

what battles were they? 19. What of a letter from the general-in-chief on the subject?

CHAPTER XVI.

Tender of Annapolis as the Seat of Government of the United States—Internal Improvements—General William Smallwood—Adoption of the Constitution of the United States—Colonel John Eager Howard—Party Politics—Governors from 1798 to 1812—War declared against Great Britain—Destruction of Frenchtown and other Places—Defeat of the American Forces at Washington—Attack on Baltimore—Defeat and Retreat of the British Forces—Francis S. Key—Peace.

1. At the end of two years, November, 1779,
 1779. Thomas Sim Lee, of Charles county, was appointed Governor. In 1782 Lee was succeeded by William Paca, Esq., of Harford county.

1782. During Governor Paca's administration peace was declared; and then other subjects than those of war came up for consideration and action.

2. At the April session of the General Assembly in 1783, acting upon a memorial from
 1783. the corporation of Annapolis, the two houses tendered to Congress, for the purposes of the national government, the use and possession of the State-house, the public square, the Governor's house

1. Who was appointed Governor in 1779? Who succeeded him? What of them? 2. What of the tender of Annapolis

as a residence for the President, thirteen dwelling-houses to be built at the expense of the State, and jurisdiction over the city and people of Annapolis. Congress consequently adjourned to Annapolis, but in October determined on the selection of a site on the Potomac, near Georgetown.

3. At the session in the following November the Assembly took up the subject of internal improvement, and an act was passed incorporating a company named "The Proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal," the object of which was to make the river Susquehanna navigable from the Pennsylvania line to tide-water from the Chesapeake Bay. The Susquehanna Canal is still in use.

4. In the November session of 1784 the subject was again taken up, and an act was passed "establishing a company for open- 1784.
ing and extending the navigation of the river Potomac" from tide-water to the highest place practicable on the north branch, by dams, slack-water canals, &c. This would open a way of travel and transportation between the Atlantic and the growing West, leaving only forty miles

as the seat of government? What did Congress do? 3. What of internal improvements? 4. What other project of internal improvement was afterwards proposed? What way

of land-travel before reaching the Ohio. General Washington took great interest in this company, and was its first president. At a later date it was merged in the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company.

5. At the end of 1785 General William Smallwood became Governor. He was a native of Charles county, and of an old and prominent family. He was the first and highest officer appointed by Maryland at the breaking out of the war. He was in at the close of the first battle,—that of Long Island,—as well as in many others, and rose to the rank of major-general. On the expiration of Governor Paca's term of office, General Smallwood was put in his place. This was the highest honor his State could confer upon him.

6. General Smallwood was a neighbor of General Washington, and his personal friend. Having served out his term of office as Governor, on his way home from Annapolis he had reached a point six miles south of the county-seat of Prince George county,—the hospitable and splendid residence of the Wests,—when he was taken ill and died. He was a faithful, modest, and brave man.

7. During General Smallwood's administration

would this open? 5. What is said of General Smallwood? Whom did he succeed as Governor? 6. What is said of Washington and Smallwood? What were the circumstances

the Constitution of the United States was adopted, in September, 1787, and was accepted by the Convention of Maryland on the 28th of April, 1788, by a vote of sixty-three to eleven, after a session of nearly two weeks. 1787.

8. In 1788, Colonel John Eager Howard became Governor of the State. He was a native of Baltimore county. In the flying camp of 1776 he was a captain in the Second Battalion of Baltimore and Harford counties. In 1777 he was a major in the Fourth Battalion of Regulars. In the subsequent arrangement he was lieutenant-colonel in the Second Regiment, from March, 1779. In the battles of Cowpens and Eutaw he signally distinguished himself. 1788.

9. Howard was a man whom the people delighted to honor. In 1786 he was one of the electors of the State Senate. In 1787 he was a member of Congress; in 1788, Governor of the State, to which office he was twice re-elected; in 1791, an elector of the Maryland Senate again; in 1792, a judge of one of the district courts; in 1796, again a member of the State Senate; in 1797, a member of the United States Senate, to which he was reappointed for a second 1788.

of Smallwood's death? 7. What of his administration? 8. Who was Governor in 1788? What of Howard's military career? 9. What did the people think of him? What offices

term. When General Washington accepted the command of the armies of the United States in case of a war with the French, he designated Colonel Howard as one of his brigadier-generals.

10. Howard was succeeded as Governor, in 1791, by George Plater, Esq., of St. Mary's county. Plater died in the same year, and his place was filled by Thomas Sim Lee, who had been Governor from 1779 to 1782. Governor Lee was succeeded—1794—by John H. Stone, Esq., of Charles county; and Stone was succeeded, in 1797, by John Henry, Esq., of Somerset county.

11. At this time party politics ran high. The French Minister had defied the President and appealed to the people. The Democrats sided with France, and the Federalists stood forth in defence of our national rights. Existing treaties were declared void, the United States armies were increased, and General Washington was placed at their head. The storm, however, passed over.

12. In 1798, Benjamin Ogle, Esq., of Prince George county, was appointed Governor. He was succeeded, in 1801, by John Francis Mercer, Esq., of Anne Arundel county; and

had he filled? What compliment had Washington in store for him? 10. Who were the successors of Governor Howard down to 1797? 11. What of party politics in 1794? Who was again placed at the head of all the armies of the United

Mercer, in 1803, by Robert Bowie, Esq., of Prince George county. In 1806, Robert Wright, Esq., of Cecil, became Governor; and in 1809, Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Talbot county. In 1811, Robert Bowie, Esq., was again made Governor; and in 1812, Levin Winder, Esq., of Somerset county.

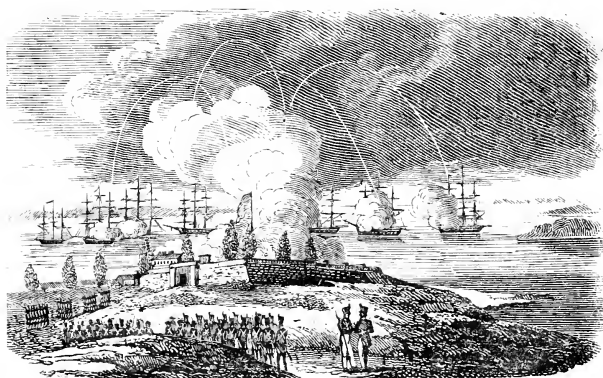
13. During Governor Winder's administration, June 11, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain by the United States. This ^{1812.} was a success of the Democratic party over the Federalists, the Federalists denouncing the war. On the 22d of June the "Federal Republican" office in Baltimore was torn down by a mob. General Lingan was killed, and others were badly wounded and beaten.

14. In March, 1814, a British admiral sailed up the Chesapeake with twelve vessels, and plundered and burned Frenchtown, Havre ^{1814.} de Grace, Fredericktown, and Georgetown, at the head of the bay. Women and children did not escape savage and disgraceful outrages. Going down the bay, the enemy lit up its shores and

States? 12. Who were Governors from 1798 to 1812? 13. What occurred during Governor Winder's administration? What of the office of the "Federal Republican"? 14. What fleet sailed up the Chesapeake? What towns did they plunder and burn? What of the women and children? What

waters by night with the light of their incendiary fires.

15. On the 24th of August, 1814, the British fleet sailed up the Patuxent River to Benedict, and there landed four thousand soldiers, who thence marched to Bladensburg. There



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MCHENRY.

the American forces, hastily gathered, were ingloriously defeated, and the enemy proceeded to Washington City, where, meeting no opposition, they burned the Capitol, the President's House, the public offices, the navy-yard, and the records ;

did the fleet do going down the bay? 15. What next of the British fleet? Where did they land? What havoc did they

after which they returned to the Patuxent, with a loss of upwards of one thousand killed and wounded.

16. Turning his eyes on Baltimore, on the 11th of September the British commander entered the Patapsco, with a fleet of fifty sail and five thousand men. This force was landed at North Point, fourteen miles from the city; and soon after a battle ensued, in which the British commander fell. Failing to take the city by land, on the 13th the fleet bombarded Fort McHenry. The bombardment continued during that day and the following night, but was unsuccessful. Baffled by land and by water, the fleet dropped down the river and bay, destroying along the shores, as before, the property of the defenceless, and were seen no more.

17. Just previous to the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Francis S. Key, Esq., under a flag of truce, had gone on board the enemy's flag-ship, to obtain the release of a friend who had been arrested at Upper Marlboro, and was now confined on board the ship. Mr. Key was detained by the commander till after the bombardment. During the night, and before being released, he composed

commit? 16. Where did the fleet then go? Where did they land? What was the fate of the British commander? What was then attempted? Failing in both attacks, what became

that noble national song, which has made his name immortal, "The Star-Spangled Banner:"—

"Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

On the 24th of December, 1815, a treaty of peace was made, and the war came to an end.

of the fleet? 17. What of Francis S. Key? Of his famous song? When was peace made?



CHAPTER XVII.

Internal Improvements—Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company—African Colonization—Amending the Constitution—Northeast Boundary Corner-Stone—Revising the State Constitution—The Great Rebellion—Invasion by the Southern Armies—Battles—Constitutional Convention—State Board of Education—Declaration of Rights—Invasion—Ransom of Frederick—Governor Swann.

1. IN December, 1815, Charles Ridgely, Esq., of Hampton, Baltimore county, became Governor of the State. In 1818, Charles Goldsborough, Esq., of Dorchester county, became the incumbent of this office. In the following year—1819—Goldsborough was succeeded by Samuel Sprigg, Esq., of Prince George county. Then followed, in 1822, Samuel Stevens, Esq., of Talbot county.

2. During Governor Stevens's administration internal improvements became an absorbing theme in Maryland. The rich mines of iron-ore, the inexhaustible beds of coal, and the immense quantities of timber in the western part of the State, made it highly important that the

1. Who was Governor in 1815? In 1818? In 1819? In 1822? 2. What occurred during Governor Stevens's admi-

early designs of the Potomac Company should be fully carried out. With this view, a convention of delegates from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland was held in Washington City, November 6, 1823. Soon after, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company was incorporated.

3. In 1825, Joseph Kent, Esq., of Prince George county, was appointed Governor.
1825.

At the session of Assembly of 1831, the legislature, "highly approving of African colonization," directed its treasurer to pay one thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society for the colonization of free colored people, and the same sum for each year thereafter. In 1831 the sum was increased for that year to twenty thousand dollars. In 1836 the legislature granted the Society an act of incorporation.

4. Governor Kent was succeeded, in 1828, by Daniel Martin, Esq., of Dorchester county.
1828.

In 1829 Martin was succeeded by Thomas King Carroll, Esq., of Dorchester county; and in 1830 Daniel Martin was again made Governor. Martin was succeeded in 1831 by George Howard, Esq., of Baltimore. In 1832 Howard was succeeded by James Thomas, Esq., of St. Mary's.

nistration? What of a convention? 3. Of Governor Kent? Of the legislature? What did the legislature direct? 4. Who was Governor in 1828? In 1829? In 1830? In 1831?

5. In 1835, Thomas W. Veazy, Esq., of Cecil county, became Governor. At the November session of the Assembly an act was passed 1835. amending the Constitution and form of government of the State. It gave the election of the Governor to the people, instead of to two electors from each county as theretofore; abolished the Council to the Governor; gave one senator to each county and one to the city of Baltimore, and changed the apportionment of delegates, giving five to Baltimore and to each of two of the counties, four to each of eight of the counties, three to each of the remaining counties, and one to Annapolis. This change was attended by a bitter opposition.

6. Governor Veazy was succeeded, in 1838, by Thomas Grason, Esq., of Harford county. 1838. In 1841, Grason was succeeded by Francis Thomas, Esq., of Frederick county. In 1844, Thomas G. Pratt, Esq., of Prince George county, was made Governor, and in 1847, Philip F. Thomas, Esq., of Talbot county. In 1850, Thomas was succeeded by E. Louis Lowe, Esq., of Frederick county.

In 1832? 5. In 1835? What of the session of the Assembly of November, 1835? How did it change the mode of election of Governor? What else did it do? What of the opposition to these measures? 6. Who succeeded Governor Veazy? Who was Governor in 1841? In 1844? In 1847? In 1850?

7. The stone at the northeast corner of Maryland having been removed, a revision of the
1849. survey made by Mason and Dixon was determined upon. Commissioners were appointed by the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, who, with the aid of Colonel James D. Graham, verified in all important points the work of their predecessors. A slight change was made, which increased by one acre and eighty-seven-hundredths the area of Maryland.

8. In 1851 a State Convention assembled for
1851. the purpose of revising the Constitution. The principal changes were—conforming the representations of the counties more to the population,—giving Baltimore City ten; to Annapolis none; to two of the counties, six; to one, five; to two, four; to six, three; and to the remaining ones, two each;—making the judiciary elective by the people, and making the sessions of the legislature biennial.

9. Governor Lowe was succeeded, in 1854, by T. Watkins Ligon, Esq., of Howard county. He was succeeded, in 1857, by Thomas Holliday Hicks, Esq., of Dorchester county. During Governor Hicks's term of office the great rebellion

7. What of the northeast boundary corner-stone? What of the commissioners? What change was made? 8. Of the State convention of 1851? The principal revisions? 9. Who suc-

broke out. On the 13th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, S.C., was attacked, and surrendered to the Southern army; and on the 19th following, a terrible riot took place in Baltimore City, in which a number of Massachusetts troops, passing through to Washington City, were murdered in the streets. 1861.

10. In December, 1861, Governor Hicks was succeeded by Augustus W. Bradford, Esq., of Baltimore county. Maryland did not, as did the States south of her, secede from the Union. Her territory was thrice invaded by the Southern armies. On the 3d of September, 1862, with nearly one hundred thousand men, they crossed the Potomac, below Harper's Ferry, into Maryland. On the 14th was fought the battle of South Mountain, northwest of Frederick City, and on the 17th, another, at Antietam, west of the city. Soon after this, the Southern army retreated across the river into Virginia. 1862.

11. In June of 1863 General Lee again invaded Maryland, with greater numbers than before, crossing the Potomac in Washington county, 1863.

ceeded Governor Lowe? Who was Governor at the commencement of the great rebellion? What occurred on the 14th of April, 1861? On the 19th? 10. Who succeeded Governor Hicks? What of Maryland? Of the invasion by the Southern armies? Where did the enemy enter on the 3d of September, 1862? What occurred on the 14th and 17th

at Williamsport, and marched through into Pennsylvania. On the 3d of July the terrible battle of Gettysburg took place, and a great victory was gained by the Union troops. Soon after this, the enemy retreated again into Virginia.

12. In April, 1864, a convention was held for a further revision of the State Constitution. By this convention a registration of voters was provided for; the principle of representation according to population was adopted; to Baltimore City were given three senators and eighteen representatives, to each county one senator, to two counties six representatives, to two five, to two four, to two three, to two eight, and to four one; the power of appointing magistrates was restored to the Governor; and a State Board of Education was created, consisting of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the State Superintendent of Education.

13. Besides these changes, it was declared—Article 24th, Declaration of Rights—“that hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment

of September, 1862? 11. In June, 1863? On the 3d of July? 12. What of the convention in April, 1864? Of the registration of voters? Of representation? State Board of Education? 13. What other changes? 14. Of the in-

of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

14. In June, the enemy crossed the Potomac again into Maryland,—in Montgomery county, opposite to Poolesville. South of Frederick a battle took place, when the Union army retreated. A portion of the enemy made a raid across the country almost to the Chesapeake, and in their way burned the Governor's residence. Returning, they joined those whom they had left, and marched for Washington. There they attacked the garrison, but were defeated, and immediately recrossed the Potomac.

15. During July, 1864, several thousand Southern troops entered Washington and Frederick counties. To save the city of Frederick from burning, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars was paid to General Early; and nearly one hundred thousand dollars was paid to McCausland, in money and goods, by the citizens of Hagerstown.

16. In December, 1865, Governor Bradford was succeeded by Thomas Swann, Esq., ^{1865.} of Baltimore City.

vasion in June, 1864? What of a raid? What did the enemy then do? 15. What occurred in July? What of Frederick and Hagerstown? Who succeeded Governor Bradford?

CHAPTER XVIII.

RELIGION.

Church of England—Roman Catholics—Lutherans—Puritans—Quakers—Presbyterians.

1. THE religion of the first settlers of Maryland—that is, of the Kent Island colony, A.D. 1629—was that of the Church of England. In 1634, with Lord Baltimore's colony, the Roman Catholics with their priests came into the St. Mary's settlement. Soon after, the Lutherans, from the Delaware, were established in what afterwards became Cecil county.

2. About 1650 the Puritans settled on the Severn, in Anne Arundel county, and Church-of-England men established themselves south therefrom on the bay, and up the Patapsco. Shortly after 1660, the Quakers found a home in Anne Arundel county. About 1665, Presbyterians from Scotland, together with Church-of-England men, settled in Somerset.

1. What was the religion of the first settlers of Maryland? Who came in with Lord Baltimore's colony? What of the Lutherans? 2. Of the Puritans? Of the Quakers? Of the Presbyterians? 3. What further of the Lutherans?

3. At a later date, Lutherans settled the north-western part of the State. All these denominations were found in Maryland at the time of the Protestant Revolution in 1689; but in all places Church-of-England men constituted the majority.

4. Lord Baltimore's administration came to an end in the province, and the Protestants acceded to power, in 1689, by an act of the General Assembly. In 1692 the Protestant religion of the Church of England was declared to be the established religion of the colony.

5. In 1696 it was ascertained, from the returns of the sheriffs of the counties, made by direction of the Governor, that one-twelfth of the population of the province were Roman Catholics, and about the same proportion Quakers. The proportion of the Presbyterians, Independents, and Lutherans, together, could not have been greater.

6. Those returns also show that in the Established Protestant Church there were thirty parishes, twenty-five places of public worship, and eighteen ministers. The Quakers had eleven places of meeting, and two preachers reported, and probably eight. The Roman Catholics had eight

What of all these denominations? 4. What religion was established in 1692? 5. What returns of religion were made in 1696? 6. What of the Established Protestant Church? Of Quakers? Of Roman Catholics? Of Presbyterians? Of

chapels and five priests. The Presbyterians had three places of worship and two ministers. The Puritans, or Independents, had probably two or more places of worship, and three ministers. From the Lutherans there are no returns; but we hear of one church and of one minister.

7. In 1758 the parishes of the Established Church numbered forty-three, with from seventy to seventy-five places of worship, and forty-three ministers. The proportion of Quakers had not increased since 1696. The Roman Catholics were reported to be one-twelfth of the population, and their taxable property one-thirteenth. From the Presbyterians there are no returns, but their numbers had increased. The Lutherans had also increased in the northwestern part of the State.

8. Between 1760 and 1770 the Baptists and the Methodists had made a beginning in the province. The former are now, comparatively, not numerous, but the Methodists, including their several divisions, are the largest denomination in the State.

Puritans? Of Lutherans? 7. What of the various churches in 1758? 8. What of the Baptists? Of the Methodists?

CHAPTER XIX.

EDUCATION IN MARYLAND.

First Act of the Assembly touching Schools—Act for the Support of Free Schools—King William's Free School—Libraries—Public Academies—Charity School—Colleges—Washington College—St. John's College—University of Maryland—Agricultural College—State Board of Education—State Normal School.

1. THE first act of the General Assembly touching schools was that of 1694. It was an act for the maintenance of free schools, for which purpose a tax was laid on furs, beef, and bacon, exported from the province.

2. In 1695 this was re-enacted, and the duties laid for the support of free schools were made more specific:—thus, for every bear-skin, nine-pence sterling was levied; for every beaver-skin, four-pence; for otter-skins, three-pence each; for wild cats', foxes', minks', fishers', and wolves' skins, one and a half-pence each; for deer-skins, four-pence per skin; for muskrat-skins, four-pence per dozen; for raccoons, three farthings per skin; for elk-skins, twelve-pence each; for young bear skins,

-
1. What of the first act about education? 2. What re-en-

two-pence each. Non-residents were required to pay double these assessments.

3. The fur-trade of Maryland was at this time large and profitable; and from the above list we may infer the variety of wild animals then found in our waters and forests. From these sources, funds for the support of free schools were derived for nearly thirty years.

4. In 1696, King William's Free School was founded in Annapolis. More than fifty thousand pounds of tobacco were contributed by the Burgesses of the Assembly to assist in defraying the expenses of the building. Governor Nicholson gave twenty-five pounds sterling a year, while in office, towards the maintenance of the master. The Secretary of State and Council contributed eighteen thousand four hundred pounds of tobacco towards the cost of the building, and one gave two thousand pounds towards the support of the master; another gave ten pounds sterling. The school was afterwards endowed with donations of lands. It continued in operation till after the Revolution, 1776, when it was merged in St. John's College.

5. In 1698 and 1700, the Rev. Dr. Bray, the

actment in 1695? How were non-residents taxed? 3. What of the fur-trade? 4. Of King William's Free School? What contributions? What further of this school? 5. What of

Bishop of London's Commissary for Maryland, sent over libraries to almost all the parishes, for the use of the incumbents; and these were the first libraries formed in the province. Before this the Bishop of London had sent over Bibles and Prayer-books for distribution; and after the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge was founded, about 1700, it was continually sending over Bibles, Prayer-books, small books, and tracts, to be given away.

6. In 1723 an act was passed establishing a free school in every county. Accordingly, these schools were erected, endowed, and successfully carried on till the Revolution. Soon after we had achieved our independence, the free schools of Kent and of the two adjoining counties were merged in Washington College, at Chestertown. Those of the four lower counties on the Western Shore were merged in Charlotte Hall, in St. Mary's. In the other counties, some were incorporated as academies, and others were sold for the county poor. Among the sources of revenue for the support of free schools, about the time of their establishment, was levied a tax of twenty shillings, in addition to what had been paid before, for every

libraries? Of the Bishop of London? 6. What act was passed in 1723? Of Washington College? Of St. Mary's? What was done in the other counties? Of revenue? What of

Irish papist servant, and for every negro imported into the province.

During this period, many of the parish clergy had classical schools, and there were public academies at Lower Marlboro, Calvert county, the Eden School in Somerset, and the academy at West Nottingham, Cecil county.

7. In 1750 a charity school was established in Talbot county, by Rev. Thomas Bacon, for maintaining and teaching poor children and instructing them in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion. Liberal subscriptions were obtained, both in the province and in England, in support of this enterprise. Lord Baltimore contributed to the building one hundred guineas, and twenty-five pounds annually. This was the first manual-labor school in Maryland. Here children were taught until the Revolution. In 1787 the lands and buildings were conveyed to the trustees of the poor; and they are now used for the county almshouse.

8. Since the Revolution, there has been a great deal of legislation for the cause of education. Twenty-six colleges, ninety-two academies, and twenty female academies have been incorporated.

many parish clergymen? 7. What of a charity school established in 1750? What of subscriptions to it? What further is said of it? 8. What has been done since the Revo-

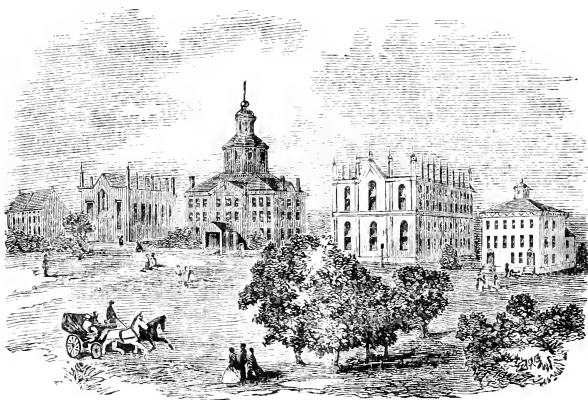
Four general school laws, and nearly four hundred acts concerning common schools, have been passed.

9. Washington College, in Kent county, one of the colleges already mentioned as having been endowed by the State, was incorporated in April, 1782. It was so named after General Washington. He was a liberal contributor to its funds, and one of its first trustees. Before its incorporation it had been the *Kent County School*, under the charge of Rev. Dr. William Smith, with one hundred and forty students. Ten thousand pounds having been raised for it by private contributions, the General Assembly endowed it with twelve hundred and fifty pounds annually and forever, and the proceeds of sundry things specified. It flourished till 1805, when the State annual donation was discontinued. Thereafter it had a lingering existence. Since 1856 it has had an annual State appropriation of three thousand dollars.

10. In 1784, St. John's College, at Annapolis, was instituted, and had given it the unfinished house built by Governor Bladen about 1746, four acres of land, seventeen hundred and fifty pounds annually from the State, and other proceeds, it being bound to educate, every year, five poor boys

lution? 9. What of Washington College? What of contributions? What is its subsequent history? 10. What of St.

free of expense. The funds of King William's School were also given to it. Many of the leading citizens of the State were educated here. But in 1805 the State withdrew its support, and thenceforth the college languished. In 1811 an act was passed appropriating one thousand dollars annually



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

to the college. St. John's and Washington Colleges were united, under the name of the University of Maryland, in 1784; but in 1805 the act was annulled. The present annual State appropriation is three thousand dollars for the college, and one thousand for the law school.

John's College? What occurred in 1805? In 1811? What

11. In 1812 the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, was created with State patronage. This was to consist of literary and classical, medical, law, and theological faculties or colleges: of these the medical has attained high celebrity, under the direction of a succession of distinguished professors, of whom none perhaps have been more prominent than Professor N. R. Smith.

12. In 1856 the Legislature incorporated the Agricultural College near Bladensburg, in Prince George county, with an endowment of six thousand dollars per annum, fifty thousand dollars having been raised by private contributions. In 1865 it received from the United States two hundred and ten thousand acres of land, of which only the income on the amount of sales can be expended. In 1866 the State appropriated forty-five thousand dollars for its benefit. It is managed by the State Board of Education and seven trustees appointed by the charter. Its buildings are of a high order of architecture.

13. In 1865 eight thousand dollars were appropriated by the legislature, as an endowment for a State Normal School, to be under the direction of the State Board of Education. This has

further of it? 11. Of the University of Maryland? 12. Of the Agricultural College? Of the State Board of Educa-

been put into operation, with promising prospects, in Baltimore for the present.

14. In 1865 a uniform system of public instruction was enacted by the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This embraces primary, grammar, and high schools for all the counties, and three colleges for the State. The high schools receive, each, twelve hundred dollars annual State donation. The primary and grammar schools are free.

15. These schools are supervised by Commissioners, appointed for the city of Baltimore by the Mayor, and for the counties by the State Board of Education. There is a Superintendent of Schools for each county, and a General Superintendent for the State.

16. Many of the teachers in colonial days were men of low attainments in learning, and of lower grade in morals, being convicts and redemptioners. The following advertisements, from the "Maryland Gazette," show somewhat the character and position of private schoolmasters at that period.

In the "Gazette" of February 28, 1771, is advertised a runaway servant-man, from Dor-

tion? 13. Of the Normal School? 14. What system was organized in 1865? What did it embrace? 15. How are they supervised? 16. What of teachers in colonial days?

chester county, who had followed the occupation of a schoolmaster, much given to drinking and gambling.

“On February 17, 1774,

“TO BE SOLD,

“A schoolmaster, an indented servant, who has got two years to serve.

“JOHN HAMMOND, near Annapolis.

“N.B.—He is sold for no fault, any more than we are done with him. He can learn book-keeping, and is an excellent good scholar.”

What singular advertisements appeared in the “Maryland Gazette”?

BRIEF SKETCHES

OF THE

Lives of Eminent Citizens of Maryland.

UPON the roll of honor Maryland has inscribed many names of patriots, statesmen, theologians, and philanthropists. A short biography of a few who shone brightest in this galaxy is given. Of their record the State may be justly proud.

Let the children emulate the virtues, public spirit, and devout love of country which made their fathers renowned in the national annals. Then the fires of patriotism will never cease to burn brightly upon our altars.

No names are recorded here but of those who slumber with the honored dead.

I.

EMINENT STATESMEN.

CHARLES CARROLL; SAMUEL CHASE; WILLIAM PACA; THOMAS STONE; WILLIAM PINKNEY; WILLIAM WIRT; FRANCIS SCOTT KEY; ROGER BROOKE TANEY; HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton was born at Annapolis, September 20, 1737, and died Novem-

Where was Charles Carroll born, and when did he die?

ber 14, 1832. He was a patriot of the American Revolution, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the last survivor of that eminent band, having lived to see the Republic increase in population from three millions to over thirteen millions. He was educated in France. His vast estate made him in 1776 the richest man in America; but he risked all his wealth in the cause of political freedom, urging the people to resistance and advising the burning of a vessel which brought tea into the harbor of Annapolis.

In 1775 he was a member of the committee of observation, and a delegate to the provincial convention.

In 1776 he went with Dr. Franklin, Judge Chase, and Rev. John—afterwards Archbishop—Carroll, to induce the Canadians to unite with the colonies. When he signed the Declaration, he appended the name of his estate, that no other of the numerous family of Carrolls might suffer by his act. In 1788 he was elected a Senator of the United States, and continued in public life till 1810, when he retired and devoted himself to the care of his estate.

July 4, 1828, he laid the corner-stone of the

What is said of him? Where educated? Of his estate? What in 1775? In 1776? What did he append to his name? What in 1788? On July 4, 1828? How old when he died?

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the presence of a vast concourse of citizens. He died in the ninety-sixth year of his age, honored—even revered—by the American people.

SAMUEL CHASE, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Judge of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Somerset county, in 1741. The son of an Episcopal clergyman, he received a thorough education, and at the age of twenty years commenced the practice of the law in Annapolis. He was an ardent patriot, a leader of the friends of liberty, and a member of the Continental Congress of 1774.

In 1776 he went with the Carrolls on the mission to Canada. On his return, he travelled through Maryland, arousing the people to resist British oppression. Through his eloquence and influence, the delegates were instructed to vote for the Declaration, of which he was the ardent supporter.

In 1783 he went as commissioner to England, to recover funds belonging to Maryland, and secured payment of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was made Chief Justice of the State

What is said of Samuel Chase? What of his patriotism? What did he do? Of his eloquence? What did he do in

Court, and in 1796 was appointed by Washington an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1804 he was impeached for misdemeanor in conducting political trials, but was acquitted by the Senate.

His reputation is that of a pure patriot and a learned judge. He was sometimes overbearing and irascible. No statesman of the Revolution was more earnest, or contributed more to secure for his State that noble record which she bore in the great struggle for independence. He died June 19, 1811, aged seventy.

WILLIAM PACA, a patriot of the Revolution, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Harford county, October 31, 1740. He enjoyed the advantages of a thorough classical and legal education, graduated at the College of Philadelphia, and studied law in Annapolis. He was a member of the provincial legislature in 1771, and was eminent for his advocacy of the rights of the colonies, and for his opposition to the tyranny of the king. As a member of the Continental Congress, he affixed his name to the

1783? What offices did he hold? What occurred in 1804? What further is said of him? Where did he die?

What is said of William Paca? What of his education?

Magna Charta of human rights. He held many offices of dignity and trust. For two years he was a Senator; from 1778 to 1780, Judge of the Supreme Court; in 1782, Governor of Maryland, to which office he was re-elected in 1786, being then a member of Congress.

In 1789 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for Maryland, which office he held at the time of his death, in 1799.

He is represented to have been a man of great worth, distinguished for a highly-cultivated intellect, for polished manners, and for public and social virtues. The State-house at Annapolis is adorned by a splendid portrait of this eminent citizen and patriot.

THOMAS STONE, the youngest of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a lineal descendant of William Stone, who was Governor of the province during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. (See page 29.) He was born in Charles county, in 1743, and received his education under the care of a Scotch gentleman

What in 1771? What offices did he hold? What in 1789? When did he die? What was his character?

What is said of Thomas Stone? Of his birth and education? Where did he study law? What is said of him as a

of erudition and taste. He studied law at Annapolis, and commenced its practice at Fredericktown in 1769, but soon removed to Charles county. As a member of the Continental Congress, he stood forth a champion of his country's rights and honor. He was again a member of Congress when Washington resigned his office of commander-in-chief, and witnessed that sublime ceremony.

In 1787 he was appointed a delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, but was obliged to decline. He died during the autumn of this year, at the early age of forty-four years, greatly lamented by all patriotic citizens. He was repeatedly a member of the Senate of Maryland, and was in a variety of ways devoted to the liberty and welfare of the colonies. His early death deprived Maryland of the counsels of a citizen who, by his prudence, energy, and wisdom, had won the respect and confidence of all classes of the people.

WILLIAM PINKNEY, one of the most eminent lawyers and statesmen of Maryland, was born at

member of the Continental Congress? What in 1787? When did he die? What further is said of him?

What is said of William Pinkney? What in 1788? In

Annapolis, March 12, 1764. Early in life he gave indication of unusual talent. At eighteen years of age he commenced the study of medicine, but soon abandoned it for the law. His first efforts established his reputation. In 1788—then



WILLIAM PINKNEY.

only twenty-four years old—he was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently was elected to the House of Delegates, to the Senate, and to the Council.

In 1796 he was sent to London, by President Washington, as Commissioner, and returned in 1804, to be Attorney-General of his native State. In 1806 he went to England as minister, returning in 1811, to be Attorney-General of the United States.

In the War of 1812 he laid aside the toga and girded on the sword, as captain of volunteers, and was severely wounded at the battle of Bladensburg. He was afterwards a member of Con-

1796? In 1806? What of him in the War of 1812? In the

gress, minister to Russia, and special minister to Naples.

In 1819 he was elected United States Senator. Here he was one of the leading orators, and possessed great influence. He advocated the Missouri Compromise, by which it was determined that slavery should be excluded from all States erected out of territory north of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$. It was the unjust violation or repeal of this Compromise which commenced the agitation which led to the rebellion of 1861.

Pinkney died February 22, 1822, aged fifty-eight years. He was by general acknowledgment at the head of the American bar, holding the same position as that of Daniel Webster some years later, and now held by an eminent Maryland lawyer and statesman, Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

WILLIAM WIRT was born in Bladensburg, November 8, 1772. His father was a native of Switzerland, his mother of Germany. At the age of eight years, he was left an orphan, under the care of his uncle. He attended school four years, and when fifteen years old had completed the

year 1819? What did he advocate? When did Pinkney die? What is further said of him?

What is said of William Wirt? What of his early educa-

course of Latin and Greek classics usually taught in the academies. Not having the means of pro-



WILLIAM WIRT.

curing a college education, he taught school for two years. He then commenced the study of law, and at the age of twenty was admitted to practice at Culpepper Court, in Virginia, where he became acquainted with Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He was Clerk of the House of

Delegates, and Chancellor of the Eastern Shore.

At this time he contracted habits of dissipation, which would have proved his ruin had he not met with James Waddell, an eloquent blind preacher, whose sermons made so great an impression upon him that he was led to embrace a godly life.

In 1807 he assisted at the trial of Aaron Burr, and displayed learning and eloquence which established his reputation as one of the leading orators of the day.

tion? Of the study of law? Of his dissipation? What did he do in 1807? What of him in 1816? In 1817? What

In 1816 he was Attorney of the United States for Virginia. In 1817 he was appointed by President Monroe Attorney-General of the United States, which office he held twelve years. Retiring from public life, he removed to Baltimore and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. In 1832 he was the candidate of the Anti-Masonic party for the Presidency of the United States. He died February 18, 1834, aged sixty-two years.

The reputation of Wirt as a scholar and a writer was high. He published several works, of which the "Life of Patrick Henry" is the most popular. It has been styled "a most masterly handling of the pen of biography."

In all the relations of private life, as a man and as a Christian, he was exemplary, and was regarded with affection and veneration. His biography has been written by J. P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, one of the most distinguished, learned, and patriotic of the living citizens of Maryland, now ripe in years and honor.

on his retiring from public life? What in 1832? When did he die? What of him as a scholar and a writer? In his private life? What further is said of him?

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was a native of Maryland. He was born in Frederick county, August, 1779, and died on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Howard, in Baltimore City, January, 1843.

He graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, at the early age of seventeen. In his class were Robert Henry Goldsborough, subsequently United States Senator, and his friend, Daniel Murray, Dr. John Shaw, and others, called by their distinguished president his "tenth legion," on account of their brilliant success in their studies.

Mr. Key, in after-life, loved to go back in memory to these days. In an alumni address of 1827, he said, "Thirty years ago I stood within that [college] hall, with the associates of my early joys and labors, and bade farewell to them, to our revered instructors, to the scenes of our youthful happiness, and received the parting benediction of that beloved and venerated man [Dr. John McDowell] who ruled the institution he had raised and adorned not more by the force of authority than by affection.

"In a few short years I returned; and the guides and companions of my youth were gone,

What is said of Francis Scott Key? Where did he graduate? What of Mr. Key in after-life? What of an alumni

and the glory of the temple of science which the wisdom and piety of our fathers had founded was departed. I saw in its place a dreary ruin. I wandered over its silent and beautiful green, no longer sacred to the enraptured student, or vocal with the joyous sport of youthful merriment. I sat on the steps of that lonely portico, and beneath the shadow of that ancient tree, that seemed to lament its lost companions; and the dreams of other days came over me, and I mourned over the madness that had worked its desolation."

After leaving college, he studied law, and became a member of the bar in Frederick. Soon after, he married, in Annapolis, the youngest sister of Governor Edward Lloyd, and removed to the District of Columbia. There he attained to high prominence in the neighboring county courts, and in the United States Supreme Court, where from the first he received flattering and encouraging notice from Chief-Justice Marshall.

In person, Mr. Key was above the medium height, and slender in form. His voice was sonorous, but flexible and pleasing. His articulation was distinct, and his gestures were natural and graceful. His self-possession was complete, and his style of speech was clear, chaste, and

address in 1827? What after leaving college? Of his per-

beautiful. As an orator, he had few equals, and fewer superiors.

His mother had obtained from him a promise to read Wilberforce's "Practical View of Christianity," a copy of which she gave him. Some time after, when going to a neighboring county court, he put the book in his travelling-bag. While at that court, mindful of his promise,—for devotion to his mother was a prominent trait of his character,—at the first leisure hour at night he took it out and read it. On his return home, the next morning he called his family together and knelt with them in prayer. His decision was made; his interest in the subject of religion was fixed; and his after-life showed how deep was that interest and how earnest and permanent was that decision.

At that time, Mr. William Meade, afterwards Bishop of Virginia, was studying for the ministry, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Addison,—Mr. Key's pastor. Mr. Meade and Mr. Key were kindred spirits, and a lifelong friendship bound them to each other. John Randolph had been their companion; and, in all his eccentricities, they enjoyed his unbounded confidence and regard while life lasted.

son? What of his mother? Of Bishop Meade? What oc-

Soon after Mr. Key's religious decision was matured, his thoughts were turned towards the ministry, and a correspondence took place between him and the Rev. Dr. Kemp, rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore. The doctor offered him the associate rectorship of the parish; but circumstances transpired which prevented him from accepting. He, however, officiated as reader on Sunday afternoons, for some years, in a vacant church near the city.

Mr. Key was a genuine poet. One of his effusions, "The Star-Spangled Banner," will cause his name to be ever remembered by his countrymen. An account of the circumstances under which it was composed was written by his brother-in-law, the late Chief-Justice Taney.

The incidents are here related, that the youth of Maryland may know the history of "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER," the song which thrills the hearts of patriots and has been sung by tens of thousands on the battle-field of freedom.

The British troops, returning to their ships after having burned the public buildings and records at Washington, while passing through Prince George county arrested Dr. Beanes, a well-known and influential citizen. Mr. Key obtained permission

curring soon after Mr. Key's religious decision? Of his famous song? Of the incidents related? The British troops?

to visit the admiral and endeavor to procure the release of the prisoner.

While on this errand, Mr. Key was detained with the fleet, until an attack about to be made upon Baltimore should be over, but was placed on his own vessel, under a guard of marines. He remained on deck during the night, watching every shell as it was fired, and waiting with intense anxiety for the dawn of day.

As the light came, he turned his glass towards the fort, and saw that "our flag was still there." Under the excitement of the night-watch, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was composed. Brief notes were pencilled upon the back of a letter while the enemy was retreating, and the song was finished in the boat on the way to the shore.

It was immediately printed in handbill form, and distributed among the citizens of Baltimore, who, we trust, will always sing with enthusiastic patriotism,—

"The Star-Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

The hymns written by Mr. Key are found in nearly all the hymn-books of our country, and show the character of his piety,—which was not that of sentimentalism or outward form: it was active.

Of his detention? Of the morning? What further of the

A hint of suffering poverty in his neighborhood called forth his personal attentions and his money, as did also the work of missions and the Sunday-school, with a class of which he was present the Sunday before his death.

When the Colonization Society was organized, he was its earnest advocate, and travelled widely to enlist an interest in its cause. He stood side by side in this regard with Henry Clay, Caldwell, Fitzhugh, Mercer, Stockton, and other eminent public men. He deplored the existence of slavery, and was proverbially the colored man's friend. He was his standing *gratuitous* advocate in the courts, pressing his civil rights to the extent of the law, and always ready to brave odium, or even personal danger, in his behalf.

Mr. Key was a polished Christian gentleman,—hospitable, cheerful, social, and widely known both in his civic and professional reputation. He was an orator, a poet, a patriot, and a philanthropist,—one whose memory Maryland delights to honor.

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song? Of his hymns, &c.? Of the Colonization Society?
What further of Mr. Key?

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, whose ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of Mary-



ROGER BROOKE TANEY.

land, was born in Calvert county, on the 17th of March, 1777, and was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1795. In the spring of 1796 he commenced the study of the law at the city of Annapolis, and was admitted to the bar here in the spring of 1799.

On his return to his native county he was, in the fall of the same year, elected to the House of Delegates; and, having removed in 1801 to Frederick City, he was, in 1816, elected a member of the Senate of Maryland, and continued in that body until 1821.

In 1823 he removed to the city of Baltimore, and in 1827 was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland by the Governor and Council, though belonging to a different political party. He continued

What is said of Roger B. Taney? What on his return to his native county? What occurred in 1816? In 1823 and

to hold the office of Attorney-General of Maryland until June, 1831, when he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States. This office he resigned in September, 1833, upon being appointed Secretary of the Treasury. His nomination for that position was rejected by the Senate in June, 1834; and he then resumed the practice of his profession.

During the brief period that he held the office of Secretary of the Treasury, the Senate had an anti-administration majority, which favored the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank and opposed the policy of removing the deposits of government funds to local banks selected by the Secretary. This subject caused much debate between the political parties then known as Whigs and Democrats.

In 1835 Mr. Taney was nominated as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; but the Senate, being still opposed to the President, did not act upon the nomination. In March, 1836, upon the death of Chief-Justice Marshall, Mr. Taney was confirmed by the Senate (which had changed its political majority) as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon his nomination to that office by President Jackson. He took his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the

1827? What appointment in June, 1831, &c.? What about

United States in January, 1837, retaining this position until his death, which took place, in the city of Washington, on the 12th of October, 1864, in his eighty-eighth year. Since the foundation of the government there have been six Chief Justices, two of whom—Marshall and Taney—held the seat for sixty-four years, from 1800 to 1864.

Mr. Taney was esteemed for his high moral and religious character, as well as for his legal attainments. Though reaching an unusual age, he retained the vigor and clearness of mind which characterized his earlier years, and was able to occupy his seat upon the Supreme bench almost to the day of his death.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS, a distinguished statesman, and perhaps the most gifted orator of his time, was born in Annapolis, August 16, 1817.

His father—Rev. Henry Lyon Davis—a man of imposing person, great dignity of character, and varied and profound learning, was President of St. John's College, and rector of St. Ann's Church.

the United States Bank? What occurred in 1835? In October, 1864? How was Mr. Taney esteemed?

What is said of Henry Winter Davis? Of his father? Of

His mother—Jane Brown Winter—was a lady of graceful and simple manners, highly educated, and possessing great conversational powers. Under such teaching and inspiration was the young mind of Davis formed, and his brilliant genius developed.

His education began very early. He once playfully said, "I could read before I was four years old; though much against my will."



HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

During youth, he was much devoted to out-door life, and with his companions roamed the country, not always successful as a sportsman, but becoming familiar with nature and developing his splendid physical constitution.

His academic and collegiate life was passed at Howard,—a school near Alexandria,—and at Kenyon College, in Ohio. In those days Kenyon was surrounded by vast forests,—a garden of letters in a wilderness of nature.

During his first college vacation, he devoted

his mother? Of his education? Of his academic and col-

himself to laborious study, completing the studies of the sophomore year, and at the opening of the next session he passed the examination for the junior class.

While at college his father died, and left him without a counsellor. With very limited means, young Davis struggled on. He circumscribed his wants, and denied himself every luxury. So rigid was his self-denial, and so strong his desire not to tax the kindness of his aunt, that he brought his annual expenses within the sum of eighty dollars.

His father left him a few slaves. These he refused to sell, preferring to toil, rather than to secure ease by doing what he thought to be wrong. He never accepted a cent of their wages, and always told them they could have a deed of manumission whenever the law would allow it. Thus sincere was his opposition to slavery.

Completing a thorough course at the University of Virginia, Mr. Davis entered upon the practice of the law in Alexandria. In 1850 he went to Baltimore, and immediately became prominent in social, professional, and political life. Young men of ability gathered about him, and made him a centre of influence.

lege life? Of his first college vacation? What occurred while at college? Of his father's slaves? Of the practice

He was elected as Representative to the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth Congress, by the American party, and to the thirty-eighth, by the loyal citizens of the city of Baltimore. He ranked among the ablest debaters of the House, and, whenever he spoke, commanded universal attention.

The private life of Henry Winter Davis was spotless. His habits were regular and abstemious. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, always attended divine service on Sunday, and devoted the remainder of the sacred day to religious reading.

He died in Baltimore, after a brief illness, Saturday, December 30, 1865, in the forty-ninth year of his age. In him Maryland lost one of her most gifted citizens, and the nation one of her most able, eloquent, and fearless defenders.

Resolutions condoling his death, and recording his patriotic virtues, were passed by various State legislatures. By request of Congress, a eulogy upon his life and character was delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, by Senator Cresswell, February 22, 1866. A monument will be erected to his memory.

of law? Of his election to Congress? Of his private life? Of his death? What resolutions on this sad event? What of his patriotism?

He was a fearless advocate of human rights, and a sincere friend of the African race. He planned the political movement which resulted in giving to his native State a free Constitution, and was regarded as the leader of those loyal citizens who during the rebellion kept Maryland firm in her place in the Union. For this he is entitled to the gratitude of thousands who were saved from the perils and desolations of sanguinary war.

II.

MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES.

JOHN EAGER HOWARD; SAMUEL RINGGOLD; JOSHUA BARNEY;
JOHN RODGERS.

JOHN EAGER HOWARD.—This renowned Revolutionary soldier and statesman was born in Baltimore county, June 4, 1752. In 1776 he commanded a company in the flying camp, under General Mercer, and took part in the battle of White Plains. He was with General Washington, as major of a Maryland regiment, in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. As lieutenant-colonel he was with De Kalb in the South, and fought at Camden, South Carolina.

What is said of John Eager Howard? Where was he with

At the battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781, he turned the fortune of the day, and secured a victory for the Americans, by a gallant bayonet charge. This was the first occasion during the war in which the bayonet was effectively used by the Americans. At one period of the day Colonel Howard held the swords of seven British officers who had surrendered to him, one of whom, General O'Hara, clung to his stirrups, asking for quarter. In testimony of his valor, he received from Congress a silver medal.

He commanded the Second Maryland Regiment at Eutaw Springs. In the effort to dislodge the enemy, his command was reduced to himself, a single commissioned officer, and thirty men. With this little band he was returning to the charge, when he received a wound, from which he never entirely recovered.

Colonel Howard was highly esteemed by the people of Maryland. He held the office of Governor three years. He was United States Senator six years. In 1798 he was selected by Washington as one of his brigadier-generals, war with France being then expected.

In 1814, when Baltimore was threatened by the British, the martial spirit of the veteran patriot

Washington? With De Kalb? What is said of the battle of Cowpens? Of Eutaw Springs? How was Colonel Howard

revived, and he was active in preparing for defence, declaring that he would rather see his property in ashes, and his sons in their graves, than capitulate to the foe.

He died October 12, 1827, aged seventy-five years, universally lamented. Of Howard, General Greene said that "he deserved a statue of gold no less than Grecian and Roman heroes."

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, an officer of the regular army of the United States, was born near Hagerstown, in Washington county, A.D. 1800.



SAMUEL RINGGOLD.

Having received a thorough military education at West Point, he was commissioned second lieutenant when only eighteen years old. He was much esteemed by General Scott, under whom he served as aide-de-camp. For gallant conduct in the

esteemed by the people of Maryland? What did he do in 1814? When did he die?

What is said of Samuel Ringgold? How was he esteemed

Florida War against the Seminole Indians, he was brevetted major.

Major Ringgold organized a corps of flying artillery, which he brought to a high degree of efficiency. His battery was stationed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and attracted the attention of citizens and strangers, who witnessed with admiration the rapidity and precision of the evolutions.

He was killed at Point Isabel, in Texas, May 11, 1846, during the war with Mexico. His funeral in Baltimore was attended by a large number of citizens and soldiers, and witnessed by vast crowds of people.

The mansion where Ringgold was born is now the College of St. James.

JOSHUA BARNEY, a commander in the United States navy, was born in Baltimore, July 6, 1759. He loved the sea, and made several voyages before he was sixteen years old. In 1775 he was master's mate on the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, and, while recruiting for volunteers, carried the first United States flag seen in Maryland. At the age of

by General Scott? What did he organize? What of his battery at Baltimore? Where was he killed? What of the mansion of the Ringgold family?

What is said of Joshua Barney? What of his fights?

seventeen he was made lieutenant for gallant conduct.

He was engaged in many naval fights during the Revolutionary War, and was twice taken prisoner. He was kept in England for some time, but at length escaped, and reached Philadelphia March, 1782. He was appointed to the command of the *Hyder Ali*; a small vessel of sixteen guns, with which he captured the *General Monk*, of twenty guns, after a fight of less than half an hour.

In 1795 he was appointed captain in the French navy, but resigned his commission and returned home in 1800. During the War of 1812 he commanded the Chesapeake flotilla. He also took part in the battle of Bladensburg, in which he was severely wounded. In 1815 he was sent on a mission to Europe. He died in 1819, while on his way to Kentucky, aged sixty years. He was a thorough seaman, of indomitable courage, rough but impetuous, but possessing good principles and a kind heart.

He was in public service forty-one years, fought twenty-six battles, and was voted a sword by the legislature of Pennsylvania and one by the corporation of Washington.

What of the *Hyder Ali*? When was he appointed captain? What occurred in 1812? In 1815? When did he die? How long had he been in public service?

JOHN RODGERS, an eminent naval commander, was born in Harford county, 1771. He entered the navy as lieutenant in 1798, and continued in the service till his death, in 1838. He was a gallant and valuable officer, rendering efficient service in battle and on shore. His first fight was with a French frigate, which he captured and brought into port. With a very weak prize crew, he kept down the prisoners, who were inclined to mutiny, and worked the ship through a gale of three days' continuance.

He had command in the war with Tripoli, and was actively engaged during the War of 1812. For many years he served as President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

III.

EMINENT THEOLOGIANS.

JOHN CARROLL : THOMAS JOHN CLAGGETT.

JOHN CARROLL, born at Upper Marlboro in 1735, was an eminent prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, and the first Archbishop of the

What is said of John Rodgers? Of his first fight? What of Tripoli? What further of him?

What is said of Archbishop Carroll? Where educated?

United States. He was educated in France, and when ordained a priest gave his estate to his brother and took the vow of poverty required by the Society of the Jesuits.



ARCHBISHOP CARROLL.

At the beginning of the Revolution he left an honorable position in England, and returned to America to share the trials of his countrymen. He went with his cousin Charles Carroll of Carrollton,

and Benjamin Franklin, on a mission to Canada. He returned with the latter, with whom he formed a warm and enduring friendship. He was consecrated bishop in 1789, in England, and had the title of Bishop of Baltimore. He was of a kind and liberal spirit, much loved and respected by all denominations of Christians. Since him there have been four Archbishops of Baltimore. He died December 3, 1815, at the advanced age of eighty years. During the episcopate of Car-

What did he do at the beginning of the Revolution? What of his mission? When was he consecrated bishop? When did he die? Of the Cathedral at Baltimore?

roll the Cathedral in Baltimore was commenced. This was for many years the most costly ecclesiastical building in the United States. It contains two valuable paintings presented by the King of France.

The RIGHT REV. THOMAS JOHN CLAGGETT was born October 2, 1743, near Nottingham, Prince George county. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Claggett, who died rector of William and Mary parish, Charles county, in August, 1756. His mother died soon after his



BISHOP CLAGGETT.

birth. Left thus early an orphan, he was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Eversfield, his uncle, rector of the parish where he was born. After having been prepared therefor at the Lower Marlboro Academy, in Calvert county, he became a member of Princeton College, New Jersey, where

What is said of Bishop Claggett? Of his father and mother? Whither did he go after the death of his parents?

he graduated in September, 1764. Having pursued a course of theological study under Mr. Eversfield, he repaired to England, and was ordained there as deacon, by the Bishop of London, September 20, 1767, and as priest, October 11, 1767.

Bishop Claggett's ancestor, Mr. Thomas Claggett, had come over from England and settled in Calvert county as early as in 1671. He was the son of Colonel Edward Claggett, of London, a maternal ancestor of whom had been Lord Mayor of London, and a paternal ancestor, Lord Mayor of Canterbury. Finding descendants of his ancient relatives there, Mr. Claggett prolonged his stay in England nearly a year, with great pleasure and advantage to himself.

On his return to Maryland in the spring of 1768, he was placed in charge of St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, during a vacancy in the rectorship, and in March, 1769, he became rector of All Saints parish, Calvert. There very early in his ministry he succeeded in building a large new church, which still remains. Soon after this he married Miss Gantt, the daughter of one of his parishioners.

Where was he educated? Where was he ordained? What is said of Mr. Thomas Claggett? How long did he stay in England? What charge had he on his return? In 1769? What did he accomplish early in his ministry? Of his mar-

Mr. Claggett had entered the ministry in the troublous and exciting times preceding the Revolution; but he was found on the side of American liberty; and was placed on the county committee of correspondence. When, however, in its progress the convention wished to absolve the clergy from their canonical oaths, he conscientiously refused to comply, and performed the usual services at the point of the bayonet, but soon after removed to his estate in Prince George county. On the death of the old rector, he took charge of the parish, though invited to the charge of Queen Caroline parish, in Anne Arundel, and to that also of St. Thomas, Baltimore county. The result of the contest with Great Britain he hailed as a "glorious revolution." In 1786 he became the rector of St. James parish, Anne Arundel county, and while there, in 1792, was made Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, and soon after removed to his estate in Prince George, where he was also rector of the parish again. He continued in his episcopate till his death, which took place in 1816, at the age of seventy-three.

In 1800, when the seat of government was

riage? What is said of his patriotism? What parishes did he next have charge of? What one in 1786? When was he made bishop? When did he die? What distinction was

removed to Washington, Bishop Claggett was elected Chaplain of the Senate. To check the progress of infidelity, he preached in the Capitol a course of sermons on "the truth of the Christian system." These lectures were attended by President Jefferson. The bishop's tall and commanding figure, and, in old age, his long snowy hair and benignant countenance, attracted the attention of all who saw him.

He was a man of genial manners, and yet of great decision ; a fine scholar ; a thoroughly evangelical Christian ; and a laborious, self-sacrificing minister. In the discharge of the duties of his episcopate he was greatly hindered by a want of support from his diocese, as in some years what he received did not suffice to pay his travelling expenses ; and in his later years he suffered from frequent and protracted attacks of illness. Much of his life was spent in troublous times ; but his devotion to the church of his charge was creditable to himself, and constitutes his eulogy.

conferred upon him in 1800? What of his appearance?
What of his characteristics?

IV.

EMINENT PHILANTHROPISTS.

MOSES SHEPPARD; JOHN McDONOGH.

ON the tomb of Howard, who died in Kherson while visiting the hospitals and endeavoring to improve the condition of prisons, is inscribed this epitaph:—

“He lived to do good.”

This may be said of all who devote their wealth to alleviate the sufferings of humanity or to increase the comforts of the poor. The citizens whose lives are here recorded, began life as poor boys. They remembered the poor when, by God's blessing upon their labors, they became rich. The asylum and institute reared by the philanthropy of Sheppard and McDonogh will be among the grandest monuments of which Maryland can boast.

MOSES SHEPPARD.—This good and unobtrusive man was born in 1773, and died February 1, 1857, aged eighty-four years. It was not until he was dead that the world knew of the grand design which he had entertained through life. His object was, by diligence in business and by prudent economy, to acquire the means to do good to his fellow-men.

What is said of Moses Sheppard? What was his object in business? What of his earliest recollection? What did he

His earliest recollection of himself was as a child on an earthen floor in a log cabin near Baltimore.

When quite young, he served in a store at Jericho Mills, kept by Jesse Tyson. In 1793 he came to Baltimore, and worked in a grocery and provision store on Cheapside. His good behavior, diligence, and integrity won the confidence of his employer, and the poor orphan boy became successively chief assistant, partner, and sole proprietor.

Retiring from the grocery business, he established a small manufactory for cotton seine-twine, which was continued several years after it had ceased to be profitable, because he did not wish to throw out of employment many aged women who without it would have been dependent upon charity.

By practising rigid economy, and exercising a judicious discretion in his investments, he increased his fortune to the sum of six hundred thousand dollars.

His religious sentiments were those of the Society of Friends, and his attendance upon meeting was constant almost to the time of his death.

do when quite young? What in 1793? Of his good behavior? What did he do next? What of his economy? Of his religious sentiments? In whom did he manifest a warm

He always manifested a warm interest in the colored people, and was an early and liberal friend of the colonization cause. This was appreciated by the colonists; and a vessel now sails under the Liberian flag, called the "Moses Sheppard, of Monrovia."

After he died, the purpose for which he had labored so diligently and lived so prudently was found to be to benefit those afflicted creatures who most need sympathy and protection. He wished the experiment to be tried, to ascertain how much good can result from close attention, with ample means, to every thing which can alleviate the condition of the insane.

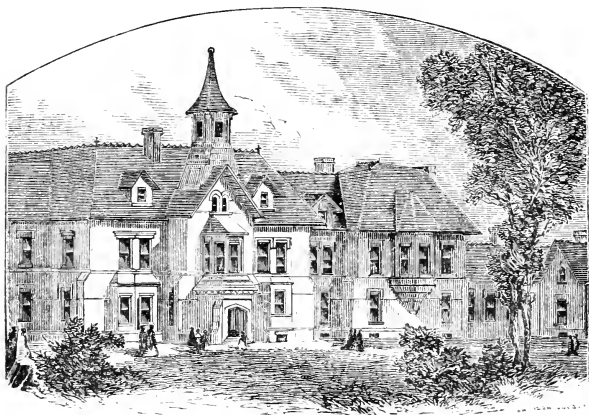
We give on the following page a representation of the business entrance of the asylum which bears his name, now in course of erection. It will be a splendid edifice, a noble monument to the memory of a good man, and a true philanthropist.

The plan of the building was suggested by Dr. D. T. Brown, who visited Europe to examine insane hospitals with special reference to their being *curative* in construction and administration. Much more space is afforded to the patients than is customary in such institutions.

The structure is fireproof throughout, and great

interest? What of a vessel? What was discovered after his death? What experiment did he wish tried? What of the

care has been directed to ventilation, warming, and the supply of water. In addition to the



SHEPPARD ASYLUM.

usual arrangement of wards, there is a convalescent department, which affords the comforts and conveniences of a first-class country residence. Free from all appearances of restraint, it offers to the inmates facilities for probationary treatment before they finally return to their homes.

The grounds attached to the asylum comprise three hundred and seventy-five acres, which are being adorned and provided with roads and paths

asylum? Of the plan of the building? What further of this structure? Of the grounds?

for exercise, that patients may have every advantage without the exposure of riding or walking on public highways.

JOHN McDONOGH, the founder of the McDonogh Institute for the Relief of Destitute Boys, was born in Baltimore, December, 1779, and died in New Orleans, October 26, 1850. His father fought under the "Father of his Country" in the hottest battles of the Revolutionary struggle for liberty and equal laws. Young McDonogh received, from pious parents, a plain and virtuous education.

In 1803 he removed to New Orleans, and engaged in mercantile business with distinguished success.

In the War of 1812 he served in the ranks, under General Jackson, burning with zeal to drive the invading army from the shores of the Republic.

Unmarried, and with no expensive tastes or habits, he soon became wealthy. His investments were chiefly in real estate near New Orleans, which he felt confident would rapidly in-

What is said of John McDonogh? Of his father? What of his education? What did he do in 1803? In 1812? What of his tastes and habits? Of his investments? What was

crease in value. He acted upon the principle that "land will not take wings and fly away, as silver and gold and government and bank stocks often do." This is a maxim well worth remembering.

John McDonogh owned numerous slaves, among whom were the mechanics who built his houses. These slaves were lodged in warm and comfortable houses, were provided with strong and decent clothing, kept hogs and fowls of their own, and cultivated what ground they needed in vegetables.

They were governed in patriarchal style. The church was the court-room. All offenders were tried by a jury of slaves, and the only authority exercised by the master was to confirm, mitigate, or remit the penalty.

These slaves were faithful and industrious. They kept the Sabbath-day holy, and finally, by their own extra labor, purchased their freedom, and on the 11th of June, 1842, sailed for Liberia, seventy-nine in number.

Mr. McDonogh was always a friend of the black man, and advised his slaves to "return to the land of their fathers, that they might have none to molest or make them afraid."

his maxim? What of his slaves? How were they governed? What advice did he give them? How did he dispose of his

By will, he devised all his property to the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, for the support of free schools for the poor of both sexes, irrespective of color. In these schools certain branches are to be taught, the Holy Bible is to be used at all times, singing-classes are to be established, and the children instructed in a knowledge of their duty to God and to man.

By litigation, the estate has suffered great diminution, so that the benevolent plans of the liberal projector cannot be fully realized.

About five hundred thousand dollars will be the share of Baltimore City, with which an institution will soon be established.

A monument was erected to the memory of John McDonogh, July 13, 1865, in Greenmount Cemetery, by the authorities of Baltimore and New Orleans, in the presence of a large assembly.

A dedicatory address was delivered by the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, from which has been compiled this brief narrative of a philanthropist who walked among men as a faithful Christian, who lived and labored that he, like his Master, might do good. His asylum for poor orphan children will be a

property? How did his estate suffer? What will be the share of Baltimore city? What of a monument to his memory? What did he direct in his will?

monument more enduring than the finely-chiselled marble, and will tell with silent eloquence of the man who lived to do good. In his will, he requested that the children who are provided for by his bounty may annually visit his grave and place flowers thereon.

V.

ARTIST.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE, an American painter, was born in Chestertown, Kent county, April 16, 1741. He was by trade a saddler, but, having an almost universal genius, he followed at different times the occupations of watch and clock maker, silversmith, preserver of animals, dentist, and public lecturer.

He received instruction in the art of painting from Hesselius, a German, to whom he gave a saddle for the privilege of seeing him paint.

Peale made for himself a violin and a guitar, and was the first dentist in America who prepared sets of enamel teeth. In all these arts he was chiefly self-taught.

What is said of Charles Wilson Peale? Who instructed him in the art of painting? What further is said of him? What

By the aid of friends, he went to London in 1770, and was a pupil of the renowned Benjamin West. Returning to America, he established himself first in Annapolis, but afterwards settled in Philadelphia, where for many years he was the chief portrait-painter in North America.

Mr. Peale was a patriot, and commanded a company in the battles of Trenton and Germantown. He was opposed to slavery, and, as a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, urged the passage of an emancipation act.

In 1785 he commenced in Philadelphia the celebrated Peale's Museum, which for many years was the largest and most valuable collection of natural curiosities in the United States. The principal attraction was an entire skeleton of a mammoth. He also established a museum in Baltimore. Mr. Peale died, after a life of extraordinary exertion and temperance, in 1827, aged eighty-five years. His son Rembrandt was an artist of great merit.

of his sojourn in London? What did he do on his return? What of his patriotism? What of his museums? When did he die? What of his son?

VI.

NAMES OF CITIZENS OF MARYLAND WHO HAVE
BEEN JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ROGER B. TANEY, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	appointed 1836.
ROBERT H. HARRISON, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	" 1789.
THOMAS JOHNSON, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	" 1791.
SAMUEL CHASE, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	" 1796.
GABRIEL DUVAL, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	" 1811.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

JAMES MCHENRY, <i>Secretary of War,</i>	appointed 1796.
BENJAMIN STODDERT, <i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	" 1798.
ROBERT SMITH, <i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	" 1801.
ROBERT SMITH, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	" 1805.
ROBERT SMITH, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	" 1809.
WILLIAM PINKNEY, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	" 1811.
WILLIAM WIRT, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	" 1817.
ROGER B. TANEY, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	" 1831.
ROGER B. TANEY, <i>Secretary of the Treasury.</i>	" 1833.
JOHN NELSON, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	" 1843.
REVERDY JOHNSON, <i>Attorney-General.</i>	" 1849.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, <i>Secretary of the Navy.</i>	" 1852.



THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

THE Great Seal is committed to the care of the Governor, and is kept in the Executive chamber in the State-House at Annapolis. Its impression is attached to all laws and important documents, also to proclamations issued by the authority of the General Assembly or the Governor.

These proclamations always conclude with the following words:—"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State."

Cecilius, Baron of Baltimore, obtained his charter for the province of Maryland, June 20, 1632, when he appointed his brother Leonard to go with

What is said of the Great Seal? For what purpose is its impression used? How do all proclamations conclude?

the colonists in the character of Governor. Leonard Calvert brought with him a seal, with which to authenticate his official acts.

In 1643, one Richard Ingle, who had lately come into the province, devised a plot by which to deprive Lord Baltimore of all right to the government. During this rebellion, Ingle managed to get possession of the Great Seal, and with it authenticated his acts, so as to give them the semblance of law.

On August 12, 1648, Lord Baltimore issued a commission, providing a new Great Seal to take the place of that which had been treacherously and violently taken away from the province by Richard Ingle. This seal he committed to the custody of Captain William Stone, and thus describes it:—

“On the one side thereof is our figure in armor, on horseback, with our sword drawn, and our helmet on, and a great plume of feathers; the horse-trappings being adorned with our paternal coat of arms, and this inscription about that side of the seal,—viz.: *Cecilius absolutus dominus Terra Mariæ et Avaloniæ, Barō de Baltimore.*

“On the other side is engraven a scutcheon, wherein is our paternal coat of arms,—to wit, six

What of Baron of Baltimore's seal? Of Richard Ingle? Of the commission of August 12, 1648? What was on one side?

pieces impaled with a band dexter counterchanged, quartered with a cross buttoned at each end, the whole scutcheon being supported with a fisherman on the one side and a plowman on the other, standing upon a scrawl, wherein is engraven our paternal motto, viz.: *ffatti maschij parole Femini* (manly acts rather than womanly words).

“Above the scutcheon is a count palatine’s cap, and over that a helmet, with our paternal crest on the top of it, which is a ducal crown with two half bannerets set upright on it. Behind the scutcheon is a large mantle, and about that side of the seal is this inscription: *Scuto bonæ voluntatis tuæ coronasti nos*; meaning, With the shield of thy good will hast thou crowned us;” referring to the kindness of the king, who so liberally granted the charter by which Lord Baltimore became proprietor of Maryland.

This was declared to be the Great Seal until otherwise ordered. When the province came under Cromwell’s Commissioners in 1651, this seal was lost or stolen, and in 1658, Lord Baltimore sent over another by Fendall, his Lieutenant-Governor, who arrived in February.

This seal was used until 1726. We then find the following on the title-page of the Acts of the

What on the other? Motto? What above the scutcheon? Inscription? What is said further of this seal? How long



General Assembly of that year. It will be seen to be quite different, in many respects, from the one above described. George II. became King of England in that year. This seal is continued on the title-page of the Acts of General Assembly each year successively down to 1765. In that year we find the former Great Seal, which was continued down to the Revolution.

In 1776, by the first Constitution of the State, the Council was authorized to adopt a seal. It is presumed that this duty was discharged by adopting the seal of 1658, which was continued until 1854, when, by act of Assembly, the eagle with expanded wings was substituted as a crest, instead of the ducal crown and bannerets.

The seal now is like the engraving at the head of this subject.



was it used? What seal was used after this? What of the seal of 1776? What change in 1854?

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